The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 3009. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

Highly Interesting from the Federal Capital.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS THERE

A Government Censorship of Telegraphic Dispatches.

Martial Law to be Partially Established.

Preparations for Repairing the Railroads.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT DUMFRIES.

Delegates Appointed to the Southern Congress.

The Continuous Tide of Men and Money from the North.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Senator HUNTER, W. C. RIVES, W. D. PRESTON, Judges CAMDEN and BROCKENBROUGH have been appointed by the Virginia Convention as delegates to the Southern Congress.

The report of the release of Gen. HARNEY by the Gov. of Virginia, is verified This, however, is a matter of indifference in Administration circles. He has arrived in Washington.

The Virgiaia Convention has passed an ordinance establishing the Navy of Virginia and authorizing the banks to issue one and two dollar notes.

The Navy Department is to put sea-going vessels on their guard.

The light-houses at Cape Henry and Charles show no lights.

A schooner is sunk in five fathoms of water about six miles north of the Wolf Trap light-ship in the Chesspeake Bay.

The light-boat off Windmill Point has been removed.

Also the light-boat at Smith's Point.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Notwithstanding the large number of troops now in Washington, and although many of them are permitted to have full range of the streets during the day, nothing whatever approaching to even a slight disturbance of the peace, has occurred in any locality. They all seem to be united in a common object: namely, the protection of the Government and the Capital, irrespective of the political views by which, at their homes, they may be divided.

Ladies of the city have tendered their services as hospital nurses should such services be necessary, while some of them are preparing lint, in the possible contingency that it may be needed, although there is no present apprehension on that point.

So far as can be ascertained, all the troops cheerfully perform every duty imposed upon them. With the large number now here, and those constantly arriving, our citizens feel perfectly secure from outside or disunion attack, and therefore they are comparatively free from disquieting excitement.

As might be expected, we hear of but little, if any, private or public expression of secession sentiments; those among us of such views now practising the philosophy of silence.

Contrary to many assertions which have found their way into the newspapers, none are restricted or interfered with in legitimate pursuits, and the civil administration, as heretofore, is unimpaired.

The merchants and traders, as a class, have been suffering in their business, but are now experiencing some relief.

The fear of being "starved out" is dissipated. Supplies of cattle and other necessaries are constantly received.

Great improvement has taken place in our streets. Some time back military were moved on our great thoroughfare, ostentatiously, and light artillery and flying dragoons noisily, and often at the top of their horses' speed. Military couriers were constantly riding or racing their horses, in companies of from two to six, from one end of the avenue to the other. By all this, excitement was created among citizens, and apprehensions were stirred, on the part of women and others, not probably appreciating those movements. The fear was constantly excited that some dread event was happening at one point or another, to which the military was directed.

It is creditable to the Administration that upon having its attention called to this subject, it at once appreciated the propriety of making arrangements for more quiet in the conduct of the military and other movements therewith connected. Under the reform no needless military displays or unnecessary exhaustion of horse-flesh appear on our streets. The result is, comparative quiet and apparent freedom on the part of the peculiarly sensitive from the needless alarm which heretofore prevailed.

The friends of the Northern troops now here, may be assured that the latter are sedulously cared for by the Government, and are welcomed and cordially appreciated by our citizens at large.

The operations of the Treasury for the past few days have been considerably embarrassed on account of the scarcity of coin. It is supposed that there are now more than eight millions of dollars subject to the Government draft in the different cities, but owing to the obstruction of the roads by the Disunionists, the Secretary of the Treasury has not deemed it advisable to order its transportation hither. The inconvenience will, however, only be temporary.

Col. HENRY K. CRAIG, the Head of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved, and ordered to other duty. Lieut.-Col. JAMES W. RIPLEY is appointed in his place.

H. BERRIEN, Chief Clerk in the Navy Department, has been appointed Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

A general order from the Adjutant-General's office says First-Lieut. CHARLES H. OGLE, First Dragoons, having failed to render his accounts as required by the Act "concerning the disbursement of public money," approved JAN. 31, 1823, the President directs that he be dismissed from the Army of the United States. He is accordingly hereby dropped from the rolls of the Army.

Some Virginia papers quietly hint at the formation of a large military camp in the vicinity of the ancient town of Dumfries, near the Potomac, and about twenty-five miles below Alexandria. Many of the military companies, which have recently arrived at Alexandria from the interior, are believed to have been transferred thither. This location is below Fort Washington, but on the Virginia shore.

The following significant article appears in the Virginia *Sentinel* of Saturday:

"Our people must rest quiet upon the fact that the military preparations for our defence are under the direction of shrewd, skilful, indefatigable, experienced and patriotic officers. Our commanding General, ROBERT E. LEE, has long been the pride of the service, and he is supported by subordinates of acknowledged capacity and large experience.

The plans of our Government are, of course, not suitable matter of public proclamation. Our military boards keep their own counsels, as it is obviously proper they should do. The people should patriotically abstain from even the attempt to unriddle them, for the wisest plans are often baffled by disclosure, however made. Let us trust with a generous confidence those to whose hands we have committed the conduct of affairs, and prepare ourselves to sustain them with all the power of a united and courageous people."

Capt RICHARD CHENEBY has been appointed Navy Agent at San Francisco, Cal.

The Navy Department has intelligence that rebel batteries are being erected on the Potomac, at or near Aquia Creek. A force will be sent down to shell them out.

Arrangements are making for stationing a large military force and armed vessels at Cairo, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, to cut off supplies of all kinds for the South.

The Washington Common Council has unanimously adopted resolutions strongly declaratory of a Union preservation sentiment, and gratefully tendering thanks to the volunteers of the several States, who have so promptly and patriotically responded to the call of the President for the defence of the National Capital.

The President has appointed RICHARD CHENEY, Navy Agent at San Francisco; MARK BELLAMY, Surgeon-General for Kansas; JAMES M. CHAMBUT, Navy Agent; and WM. IRVIN, Naval Storekeeper at Philadelphia.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27, 1861.

We have now been six days without a newspaper mail from New-York. Letters of the 22d are the latest dates received. Communication even with Baltimore is not permitted—the Railroad Company refusing to run trains out of that city, upon the belief that the rolling stock would be seized by the Government, and used for the transportation of troops from Annapolis.

Isolated as we are, and having no means for acquiring information, the suspense we endure is more irritating than the minor misfortunes of a fight. Like bears, we have been obliged to suck our paws, and be content with a lunch of a few local incidents, instead of the feast of news which the New-York papers spread.

That provisions are growing scarce—that the troops already here have not been provided for—that there is no order, no system, no efficiency in the Commissary's department, will be a surprise to your readers, who could not but expect that the Government would have made necessary arrangements for the proper support of the troops that have been ordered to concentrate here. Yet such is the fact, and fears are already entertained that the men now here will be suffering from absolute want before the Government provides for the r necessities.

I have reason to believe that the Government has at last entertained favorably the project of opening a route through Baltimore. Individual assurances were given last Monday, that the mob which had possession of the streets did not constitute nor reflect the political opinions of a majority of the people of Baltimore. The Government was incredulous, although these assurances were given from actual observation and from actual intercourse and association with the ringleaders of the rioters, and the police, who were aiding and prompting the mob. At the election on Thursday, the Union men refrained from voting—leaving the polls entirely in the hands of the Secessionists. Yet they only polled 9,000 votes, when the poll of last Fall showed there are over 25,000 in the city. This demonstration of the truth that only one-third of the voting population are with the Secessionists, has determined the Administration to attempt what should now be an accomplished fact, viz.: the making of Baltimore the head-quarters of the army and the depot for its provisions.

The troops are beginning to reach the city in numbers.

The Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments came in yesterday morning, followed immediately by the Rhode Island forces.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, the Seventy-first New-York marched in from Annapolis Junction. The Twelfth will be here at noon.

The Seventy-first made a magnificent appearance as it swept down the Avenue, with its full bands playing. The men looked less fatigued than those of either of the other regiments, and were warmly commended by the citizens as they passed, and by the officers and men of the other regiments who were out to witness their entrance into the city. Next to the Massachusetts men, they showed the greatest capacity to endure fatigue.

The Virginians, since the ordinance of secession, are manifesting the most hellish spirit. No Northern man is to be permitted to stay within the borders, or pollute the sacred soil of that State. To their other exalted attributes, the first families are now making for themselves a reputation for murder and stealing. Men are hung, or driven from their homes without a trial or a notification, and invariably robbed of their property. A family of Northerners reached this city yesterday afternoon, utterly destitute, who in the morning were surrounded by all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Two men from Putnam County, New-York, who have been living in Charlotte, were here last evening, having been forced to leave; and a gentleman, named BOLES, from Massachusetts, called on me yesterday afternoon, who had but one hour allowed him to depart from a home that he had occupied for eleven years. His wife was absent at the time, and he was not allowed even the privilege of writing a word to her, to tell why he had left or where he had gone. Is not there a refinement of cruelty that no Northern desperado could ever hope to accomplish?

I met a gentleman from Richmond this morning, who gives me some information of the feeling prevalent there. He represents it as a perfect reign of terror, and an excitement that he never saw paralleled. The troops in the city, he thinks a fine, hardy body of men, but ignorant beyond belief. It is upon the ignorance of these men that the leaders play. Some of the statements he heard made, would hardly be credited as the assertions of sane men. He listened to one man who publicly stated that the Seventh Regiment had been cut to pieces in the streets of Annapolis, and *that he himself saw* more than 100 of their dead bodies lying in the streets of that city. Another man he heard assure the crowd that the Massachusetts vagabonds (her glorious volunteers) had been quartered in the Capital at Washington, and had amused themselves by running their bayonets through the pictures which adorned it, and that the rich hangings of the different rooms have been pulled down and made into blankets and wrappers for the use of the troops.

Another man, who was organizing a corps of infantry, told them they had nothing to do but to march to glory and wealth. "What," said he, "could a Northern army do on our sterile hills—they would starve to death. But you," he continued, have but to march to Washington, and lay that in ashes—then to Philadelphia, which is rich in all kinds of wealth—from that through all the North; there is a village every five miles, and every village has a bank, and every bank has a vault of specie, and you have but to help yourselves."

This was a sample of the speeches made daily to the troops at Richmond.

The Convention of Virginia in secret session, yesterday, ratified a treaty with the Southern Confederacy, offensive and defensive, in which it is stipulated that Virginia shall furnish her quota of men and money to conquer the United States.

JEFF. DAVIS was expected at Richmond on Friday night.

The Seventh paraded this afternoon in full dress, making a grand appearance. It is quartered in the Representative Hall.

The Seventy-first is quartered in the building erected for the Inauguration Ball.

The Rhode Island men are in the Patent Office.

The Fifth Massachusetts are in the Treasury Department.

A serious accident occurred to Lieut. MOSES G. HERRICK, of Beverly, Mass., attached to Company E, Eighth Regiment. His command stacked arms in the old Representative Hall, one stack fell, and one of the muskets was discharged. The ball struck Lieut. H. in the ancle, completely shattering the joint, and rendering amputation necessary. The operation was skilfully performed by Surgeon SMITH, of the Sixth Massachusetts, and the wounded man is now doing well. He bore his affliction as a hero, expressing only a regret that he should not have been permitted to lose his limb in defence of his flag.

The Government do not feel the least anxiety about the Capital. It would take 30,000 to capture it now. The regular flying artillery is in full force—six batteries being in service at the different approaches to the city.

All the troops are in most excellent spirits, and they are fast recovering from the fatigues of the march from Annapolis. I was at the head-quarters of each regiment to-day, and among the men. They seem already to have the patience and steadiness of veterans.

The Government this evening is beginning to get regular and reliable information of the movements of the Secessionists, and will be therefore enabled to act more with reference to the movements of its opponents. It still lacks facilities for safely and surely communicating with its friends, and the commanders of the troops now advancing to the defence of the Capital.

The Seventh Regiment hold service in Representative Hall to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock. Rev. Mr. WESTON, the Chaplain of the Regiment, officiating.

The President will issue a proclamation on Monday, blockading the ports of North Carolina and Virginia.

The naval force is to be increased to 25,000 men. The present maximum is 7,000.

The regular army is also to be increased to 25,000, rank and file.

LEO.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 28, 1861.

Your correspondent arrived here yesterday, on his return from New-York, *vid* Annapolis, after a tedious and tiresome trip, occupying nearly forty-four hours. I came by the cars as far as Perryville, on the Susquehannah, and thence, after waiting full twelve hours for a steamer to Annapolis, we obtained passage in one of the four transports laying there. Something of the character for efficiency (or the want of it) which marks the management of public affairs in the hands of *some* of the voluntary militia commanders may be judged from the fact that Mr. DAVIS, a bearer of important dispatches to the Government from Gen. WOOL, Gen. PATTERSON, and the New-York "Public Defence" Committee, with whom I traveled from Philadelphia, was compelled to wait at Perryville from 2 o'clock in the morning until 3 the next afternoon before he could get conveyance forward. On our arrival at Perryville, also, we found a train there containing horses and drays, greatly needed at Annapolis, and destined to that point, for the transportation of supplies from the wharf to the cars for Washington. These must have been detained full eighteen hours before shipment, during all which time the animals were allowed to suffer for want of water. The excuse given for not forwarding immediately one of the four steamers lying at the wharf, with fires constantly burning, was that they might be needed for transporting troops. At last, after the long detention, a boat was dispatched *without troops*, but with the horses, drays, &c., just as might have been done twelve hours earlier. And this, be it remembered, with a telegraph line in operation, by which the commander at Perryville was enabled to be in instant communication with Harrisburgh, Philadelphia and New-York, and should be able to know precisely what troops were on the way, when they might be expected, and what amount of transportation they would require!

The fact is that the camp at Perryville is clearly under shocking bad command. It is an important post at present, and should be in charge of an active, energetic man, who has something of the qualities both of soldier and gentleman. God save the Republic, if its fortunes are to depend upon such management as at present marks the camp in question. Whoever is responsible for this condition of affairs may depend upon it, that unless more care is exercised in the selection of commanders, and in providing the commonest necessaries of decent life for the volunteer troops, they will speedily be demoralized and disheartened. The squalidness, poverty and absence of discipline which mark the camp at Perryville, are disgraceful to the country. The men are without camp equipage, and equally without any respectable substitute for it. They have no quarters except the open sheds of the railroad depôt, and not even the luxury of clean straw to lie upon; while their food, at a point only three hours by rail from Philadelphia, would hardly be tolerable in the coal pits of England. Unless more attention is paid to the diet and comfort of the troops, we may expect soon to hear of disease among them more fatal than the worst fortune of war.

Arrived at Annapolis, we found the buildings and grounds of the Naval School crowded and crammed with soldiery, awaiting transportation to Washington. Here, too there was much lack of discipline, although matters were far better managed than at Perryville. These important distributing posts should be under the command either of officers of the regular army, or of civilians of more than usual military sagacity and executive ability—such a man, for instance, as Hon. N. P. BANKS, or some of the Colonels of our crack volunteer regiments of long standing and high reputation.

Leaving Annapolis sometime after midnight with a party of railroad men selected from the volunteers to repair the track, we arrived, at about 4 o'clock yesterday, at a point on the Annapolis road where a train had been thrown off the track the previous evening and badly wrecked. It is supposed that some enemy had drawn the spikes fastening a rail to the ties, for the purpose of causing a wreck. The track is now guarded by soldiers to prevent such mischief; but it is to be feared that the men are not posted in sufficient numbers to insure security at night.

Leaving the cars at the break, we pushed on about three miles to the Junction, and a walk of three or four miles more on the Washington branch road brought us to a hand-car, on board of which our party worked their passage to the Capital.

Seven miles out from Annapolis we passed the Twelfth Regiment of New-York, under command of Col. BUTTERFIELD, bivouacing in the open field, under as bright and beautiful a moonlight as ever inspired the poet's muse. They were all very well, but shockingly hungry, having been without food since early morning. Our train carried them an abundant supply for the march. Last night they bivouacked again at Annapolis Junction, relieving a Pennsylvania regiment, and we are looking for them in town now every hour,—to be followed next by the Sixty-ninth.

Yesterday afternoon, I paid a visit to the Seventh at the Capitol. The scene was an animated and lively one, you may be sure. The members of the corps filled the chairs occupied during a session of Congress by the members of the House—and as those would not accommodate half their number, the remainder occupied the sofas and the galleries. As I entered the Hall, I found the regiment engaged in chorussing the "Star Spangled Banner," led by one of their number. After this, speech-making was the "order of the day." Orderly HALSTEAD, of the Seventh, was called out, and in response to the persistent efforts made to get him up, declared that he owed no allegiance to the United States, and could not be "coerced,"—which palpable hit at the folly of certain "statesmen" of the day, was received with shouts of applause. Mr. HALSTEAD begged to be excused, as he was engaged in making out some military report, failure in which might subject him to trial and execution; but he could not refrain from expressing the easy peace and rest of mind which he had experienced since the previous day, when he had come into the receipt of a "regular income" (the $13 per month paid by Government to the Volunteers).

Mr. SIMONTON, of the New-York *Times*, was next called out, and responded with a description of the scenes transpiring in New-York during last week, and some general remarks upon the political crisis and the relations borne to it by the citizen soldiery. After the speaking was over, your correspondent was surrounded by an eager crowd, anxious to learn of their friends in New-York, and the effect upon them of the cruel hoaxes which reported that the Seventh had been attacked and many of its members killed. The Seventh, I am happy to assure you, are in the best health and finest spirits. Soon as their camp equipage arrives they will go into camp on Georgetown Heights. It is supposed they will be able to carry out this design by Tuesday next,—as we hear that their tents, etc., are at Annapolis Junction, and are looked for to-night or to-morrow. They will be supplied with two heavy field pieces besides the two howitzers which they brought on with them.

Many other troops will go into camp soon as Government can procure the necessary equipments. The greater portion of those which ought to be at command of the War Department were stolen by the rebels, towards the close of the late Administration, or are in distant parts of the country at the army posts.

As near as can be ascertained at present, the following statement shows the number and position of the military force in this city to-night, and the location of their respective quarters. The authorities will give no information on the subject, but our list is approximately correct.

REGULARS IN WASHINGTON.

Two full batteries of artillery.
Two companies of dragoons.
Two companies of light infantry.
Four squads of marines.
Total men, 1,000.

These are distributed in different parts of the city, and day assigned to special duty.

Volunteers, District Militia, citizens and strangers, stationed at their several armories, about.	4,000
Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, at Capitol, in Senate Chamber	750
Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, at Capitol	850
New York Seventh Regiment, at Capitol, Representative Hall	1 250
Rhode Island Regiment, Patent Office	1,100
Massachusetts Eighth Regiment, Capitol Rotunda	800
New-York Seventy-first Regiment, Navy-yard	1,000
Small's Pennsylvania Brigade, 2 Regiments, at Capitol and the Inauguration Ball Room	1,500
Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, at Treasury	1,000
New-York Twelfth Regt. (arrived to-night)	1,000
Total troops in the District to-night	13 850

At last advices, there were at Annapolis, *en route* for Washington, upwards of 7,500 men, one full battery of artillery, 80 horses, and a large amount of baggage and equipage. These are expected to arrive by Tuesday night, and will swell the army of Washington to upwards of 21,000 men. To these should be added the artillery which arrived to-day on the *Bienville*.

WASHINGTON, Sunday Night, April 28, 1861.

The telegraph wire continues in operation between here and New-York, but the system of espionage and censorship established by the Secessionists at Baltimore, *and emulated by the War Department here*, render it practically of little value to the Press. A more stupidly, ill-judged proceeding than the censorship of the Press, as it is exercised here at present by the Government, could scarcely be devised,—and if persisted in, it will surely reap a rich crop of public contempt for all who have any responsibility in the matter. There are some military movements which, if they leak out from their proper depositories, ought to be suppressed, and that would be cheerfully assented to by any sensible editor or correspondent who has the slightest regard for the public interest. Scarce a day passes that your correspondent does not refrain from the use of such material voluntarily; but when the Secretary of War undertakes by himself or his agents to suppress reflections upon the administration of the Government by himself and his associates, he is guilty of conduct which the despot of France or Russia may venture with impunity, but which England would not tolerate, and which the people of free America will visit with sternest condemnation. The weakness of this proceeding is only equaled by its audacity,—for the correspondents will find other means of getting their missives to their destination, and the attempt to suppress them will result only in delaying their publication for a day or two. If strictures upon public policy are to be suppressed, because not agreeable to the Administration, we may expect the same rule to be applied to strictures upon contracts let through political brokers or notorious lobbymen, whose very names are a stench in the nostrils of honorable men; and thus we might have COBB, and FLOYD and TOUCEY reproduced in the new Administration, without even the poor privilege of calling public attention to the facts, and endeavoring to effect needed reforms.

Until to-day we were permitted to have our dispatches, after revisal, and to know *what* had been stricken out by the Censor; but the War Department appears to be ashamed to shoulder its responsibility in the premises, by letting us know *what* it eliminates, and has issued an order prohibiting us from seeing our dispatches at all after the eliminations are made. The only possible purpose in this can be that of rendering us unable to tell when dispatches are missing in publication, whether we are indebted to the Secessionists or to their Governmental copyists for the mutilations; for it is apparent, at a glance, that with a little trouble we can keep copies of all that is filed at the telegraph office for transmission. In the meantime let us hope that Mr. CAMERON will disavow responsibility for the stupidly conducted Censorship thus far, and provide means by which it can be conducted with more of the dignity and judgment befitting a great Government, and less of the despicable paltriness that betokens weakness and imbecility.

As I cannot tell how much of our dispatches, filed to-day, were permitted to reach you, I propose to reproduce them as far as I can, with additions.

It is the purpose of the President to have communication with the North, *vid* Baltimore, reopened. Mr. LINCOLN, doubtless, has discovered his serious error in parleying at all with the authorities of that City, who strangely misunderstood or grossly perverted his language, and who clearly betrayed him into ordering back the troops from Cockeysville, *after* the Lieutenant-General had issued an order that the Pennsylvania men should be posted all along the railroad route between Baltimore and Philadelphia, to keep that route open. But he sees his error now, and, like a sensible man, will retreat from it. Under his orders, the railroad companies will be requested to resume their trips. If they fail to reopen the road, the troops, under Gen. SCOTT, will seize the works, occupy them, and work the railroad lines to and through Baltimore, just as is already done between here and Annapolis. It is hoped and believed that the returning good sense of Maryland, now that she has recovered from her mad panic of a week ago, will cooperate with the Government in its movements, and that the road will be reopened without violence or bloodshed.

We have a rumor here to-night that the Maryland Legislature yesterday, upon a test vote, was against secession by a vote of nearly two to one. If this good news shall prove true, Maryland will have the proud position as the leader of the rebellious States back to the Union.

Ex-Senator COOPER, of Pennsylvania, is a native of Frederick, Maryland. Visiting that place a day or two ago he was threatened with personal violence, and ordered to leave town instantly. This he declined to do, but on the contrary called a public meeting, made a Union speech, which brought over to his side 116 men, who, under his lead, rescued the arsenal at that place from the Secessionists, and put it in the hands of the Union men.

Army men who know Gen. HARNEY best, are very decidedly of opinion that he shrewdly managed to have himself taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, in order that he might escape the necessity of active service against the Disunionists, and yet not be compelled, by resigning his commission, to lose his chances for future promotion.

Five men were arrested yesterday at the Navy yard, where they were employed, having been discovered filling bomb-shells with sand and sawdust, instead of the proper detonating material. They are now confined in the Capitol, under guard of the Seventh Regiment. The proof is said to be very strong against them, and one of them will probably lose his life for his grave offence. I could not learn their names.

Gentlemen who arrived to-night from the North are loud in their denunciations of the shameful management of the military post at Perryville. Regular Army officers also express themselves freely as to the indispensable necessity of supervision at such points by men of military education.

A good deal of grumbling is indulged in here, on account of the course of the Government in bringing on pupils from the Naval School to drill the volunteer recruits, when there are nearly or quite fifty cadets at West Point, ready to graduate within a month or two, and excellent drill-masters, who would be glad to come. But the difficulty is, that if they should be brought on here for that service, the necessity of appointing these young men to the vacant lieutenancies in the Army would be self-evident,—and that would rob the Administration of just that number of appointments from civil life, which are needed for distribution among party friends. The public, however, will question whether the efficiency of the service is not of far more importance than red tape favoritism, which, besides being destructive of public interests, is grossly unjust to the young men who have made military science their careful study, and arms their profession.

Capt. FOSTER and Lieut. MEADE, both of Major ANDERSON's late command, are here. Capt. F. is especially severe upon the South Carolina rebels, who with devilish zeal redoubled their fire when Sumter was in flames and their men compelled to lie upon the ground with wet handkerchiefs over their faces, to breathe at all.

A locomotive and train of eight cars, from the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, are hourly expected here *via* Annapolis, to be employed in the transportation of troops and supplies.

Inspector-Gen. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD has superceded Col. C. F. SMITH in the command of the military operations in the District of Columbia. He is a native of Connecticut.

The Seventh Regiment gave $400 to the Massachusetts Sixth Regiment, who were destitute, in consequence of their losses at Baltimore, and to aid the Eighth.

The Massachusetts Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments have, in return, voted a portion of their salaries to present a gold medal to the Seventh.

The Seventh have also given to Lieut. HERRICK, of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, who lost his foot by the accidental discharge of a gun, $500.

The Massachusetts and New-York troops are becoming the best of personal friends and very intimate.

CHAIS BOYD, a member of the States Hose "roughs," and a rank Secessionist, was shot by three of the guard, at the Navy-yard, last night, who caught him prowling about. He refused to stop at the challenge of the sentinel, and fired a pistol shot, which wounded the sentinel very badly in the hip. He was a rank, noisy Secessionist.

The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment are now guarding the road to Annapolis.

As the last Rhode Island Regiment came along the route, beyond Bladensburgh, night before last, the advance guard of about 200 met two mounted riflemen, who questioned them closely, and asked how many were behind. They replied 6,000, with artillery. They then asked what were their orders if attacked. The reply was "to burn every building, and destroy all property within three miles each side of the road." Upon this the horsemen wheeled and rode off. Scouts were sent after them, and they were seen to join a body of about 200 mounted riflemen, sheltered in the rear by thick woods, and in front by the deep ravine which intersects the route. The Regiment passed along and heard no more of them, though the whole body were within half a mile at the time, and might easily have done our soldiers much damage. Word was at once sent back, and in future a mounted guard will protect the passage of the troops.

The *Daylight*, the first steamer direct from New-York *vid* Potomac, reached here at 10 A. M. She found many lights out on the Virginia coast; and up the Chesapeake and Potomac, two light ships and many buoys destroyed by the rebels. The *Daylight* came without convoy; had no guns, except one howitzer, which Capt. VEILE obtained from the *Pocahontas*, at the mouth of the Potomac. Capt VEILE and the 172 recruits for the New-York Seventh Regiment have the honor of the first passage up the Potomac. An attack was anticipated at Alexandria. Had there been one, the town would have been laid in ashes. Lieut. PORTER came on with dispatches for Government. Hon. CHAS. H. VAN WYCK, of New-York, who has joined as a private, was in the company on board. The President and Secretary SEWARD met them at the Navy-yard and greeted them. The *Daylight* brings provisions enough for the Seventh Regiment for several weeks, sent on by the generous citizens of New-York.

The New-York Twelfth Regiment came in to-night from Annapolis, at about 10 o'clock. They had no trouble on the route. They are 950 strong.

Left Gen. BUTLER at Annapolis with 4,000 troops and artillery, with orders from Scott to remain. 2 500 more were approaching in steamers and 10,000 were expected in all.

The Sixty-ninth, with between 1 500 and 1 700 men, were at the Junction, and will be in to-night.

The route is entirely clear now of obstruction.

A steamer, with 500 additional Rhode Island troops on board, was anchored to-night off the Arsenal.

Another steamer, with between 700 and 1 000 New-Jersey troops, is coming up the river.

Six suspicious characters were arrested at the Capital this evening, and are confined until morning, when they will be examined.

Most of the New-York Seventh, Twelfth and officers of several regiments quarter at the National.

A gentleman who left Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday evening last, 25th inst., says the Convention was in session, and he has not the slightest doubt that an Ordinance of Secession has been passed ere this. On the first day of the session the Convention stood 64 Secessionists against 11 nominally Union men. The United States flag was pulled down from the Courthouse, and the whole city had put out secession flags. He says the sentiment of Tennessee, and especially of Memphis and Nashville, is almost unanimous for a union with the Southern Confederation. The gentleman himself is a New Yorker, who has been South to make collections.

Of $80,000 notes he took to South Carolina to collect, he got only $200.

A Northern gentleman, who has been residing several months in Richmond, and who had some business contracts there, left Richmond on Sunday morning, and reached Washington the same night *vid* Alexandria. He says the whole number of troops there, including 1,500 South Carolinians, does not exceed 6,000. These are illy supplied, "and if any more come," he remarked, "they will all have to starve or steal." The Governor had ordered back several companies to their homes, under the pretence that their ranks were not full, but really because no provision had been made for their support. They talk freely of attacking and taking Washington, especially the Carolinians, who say any one of their number can whip five Yankees. This gentleman was obliged to discount 24 per cent. from the sum due him by one of the wealthiest men in Richmond, in order to get his pay. He was obliged to pretend to be a Secessionist, that he might stay to get a settlement of the debt due him, and says he even toted a musket and a pair of revolvers about in a volunteer company, in order to save himself from suspicion.

The Twelfth New-York (Albany) Regiment left Annapolis Junction for Washington, yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M., and arrived there at 7.

The Sixty-ninth (Col. CORCORAN's) is guarding the whole road from Annapolis to Washington. They were ordered to march for Washington to-day, but the order was countermanded. The Regiment was behaving excellently well.

Father MALONE has great influence over the men, and was after any delinquents with a sharp stick.

No troop-ship arrived at Washington, to-day, but the steamer *Boston* came in with stores.

RECONNOITERING ON THE POTOMAC.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, recently seized by the Government, and fitted up for special service, has, during the past two or three days, been cruising up and down the Potomac for the purpose of preventing the erection of batteries along the shores and making observations. On Wednesday evening, when about fifty miles down the river, a small boat, containing some fifteen or twenty men, was descried, just as it was leaving the Virginia shore, some distance below. She was signaled; upon refusing to notice which, three shots were fired. This having the effect only to cause the men in the boat to work with renewed energy, one of the large guns was opened upon her. The men, upon this, instantly leaped from the boat into the water, and made for the shore as best they could, on reaching which they made their escape through the woods. The steamer springing a leak just at this point, by coming in contact with some obstruction in the river, was compelled to return to Washington for repairs.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

THE ANTI-SECESSION VOTE IN THE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, April 30.

The Chief Justice of Vermont was in Richmond on Friday last, and had a full opportunity of judging of the number of troops there. He estimates them at 11,000, and believes that 15,000 more were south of that point, in motion northward.

A gentleman holding an official position in Washington arrived here to-day after one week's stay in Virginia. He communicates the important fact that the vote against secession in the secret session of the Virginia Convention was fully 50, and not 16, as reported. He got this information from a prominent member of the Convention, who dare not make the statement public. No Virginia paper dare publish it.

DAVID MITCHELL, machinist, belonging to Perry County, Penn., has arrived here from Richmond. He was forced to volunteer in that city, but made his escape at night. He had great difficulty in reaching here. He says that all men of Northern birth are watched with desperate vigilance.

ARRIVALS FROM FORT MONROE.

The steamship *Chesapeake*, Capt. CROWELL, from Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, arrived last night at this port. At 4 A. M. she passed the steamship *Baltic* off the Capes of the Delaware. She brings home, per escort, Sergeant DELANY and ten men of the United States Army; also, seventeen disabled seamen from the frigate *Pennsylvania*, who were transferred to the *Harriet Lane* last night. Among her passengers are Rev. M. L. CHEEVERS, wife and two daughters, late Chaplain in Fort Monroe. He left New-York in 1813, and has resided in the South since then. Mrs. RESSLER, Mrs. Capt. VOGLE, with seven children. The above are all from Old Point Comfort. Capt. VOGLE is second in command at Fort Pickens. There are also two men from the Seventh Regiment of Massachusetts. The *Chesapeake* landed 3 800 bbls. provisions at the fort.

IMPORTANT FROM MARYLAND.

IMPORTANT DISPATCH FROM ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, Tuesday, April 30.

The steamer *Monticello* and a gun-boat arrived to-day, from New York. They have gone down the Bay, to participate in the blockade of Virginia ports. The *Wyoming* is being converted into a gun-boat, and will follow.

The *Maryland* brought down from Perryville a large number of transport cars for the railroad.

Two hundred men of the Eighth (New-York) Regiment with two pieces of artillery, are entrenching themselves on an elevation some ten miles from Annapolis, completely commanding the road to Baltimore. The position is on the north side of the Severn River. All the Northern mails are now to go *vid* Annapolis and Perryville.

The Union sentiment is rapidly gaining ground in this part of Maryland. Two regiments from New-York are said to be in the Bay.

By a private letter just received from Virginia by the chaplain of the Annapolis Naval School, I learn that the Virginians are all wild with excitement, and everywhere rushing to arms. He says there are 7,000 South Carolina troops in Richmond, and 1,500 Georgia troops at Norfolk, Va. Last Sunday the summons to arms reached Lexington, in Rockland County, Va., and before sundown five companies had left. A pressing want of provisions is already experienced, and the paper currency of the State is almost worthless.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30—7 P. M.

The Union strength is greatly increased here since yesterday. Not a secession badge is visible. Bold language is used against the Secessionists.

To-morrow the new Collector and Postmaster take possession, and national flags will be raised on the Government buildings. Some fears are expressed that the Custom-house employes, among whom are some seventy-five fighting men, will resist, but it is believed that there will be no difficulty.

There is a tremendous Union meeting to-night on Federal Hill.

Intelligence from Frederick, to-day, states that it is improbable that the General Assembly will ever call a Convention. Secession is dead in Maryland, unless some unforseen calamity should revive it.

Eight thousand troops are at Annapolis, and the steamer *Susquehanna* arrived to day with more. The military is now popular there, and there is no disturbance.

Officers arrived here to-day, sent by Gen. BUTLER, to take charge of the bodies of the Massachusetts soldiers. They will probably leave with them to-morrow.

There is a rumor that Gov. CURTIN has sent men to repair the bridges at Cockeysville. E. F. U.

NO PROSPECT OF SECESSION.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 30.

From information gathered from gentlemen, whose position and influence puts them in the way of knowing the feeling and views of the majority of the Legislature of Maryland, we feel warranted in saying that body will not even pass a bill to call a State Convention, but will content themselves with making a calm, dignified appeal to the country.

A dispatch from Frederick says: "A gentleman from Washington informs me that Gen. SCOTT showed him yesterday the copy of a proclamation to be issued immediately, declaring partial martial law in the District of Columbia and over the line of railway established by the Government for National purposes, so far as to suspend the right of *habeas corpus*.

MARTIAL LAW TO BE DECLARED.

FREDERICK, Md., *via* CHAMBERSBURG, April 30.

Gen. SCOTT will issue a proclamation declaring partial martial law over the District of Columbia, and over the line of railroad established by the Government for national purposes. Nothing of importance was done in the Legislature to-day.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Monday, April 29.

The House met at the usual hour.

Mr. MOLTON presented the petition of 216 voters of Prince George's County, praying the Legislature to pass an act of Secession immediately. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. PARAU obtained leave to report a bill to authorize the County Commissioners of the State to levy on the assessable property of the counties to such amount as they may deem necessary for the defence of their respective counties.

The bill authorizing the Banks of the State to issue $1 notes, was referred to the Committee on Currency.

Mr. HOLLAND offered an order, that the Governor and Adjutant-General be required to report early to the House what amount of the $70,000 appropriated at the last session of the Legislature, to arm the State, has been expended, and by whom expended; whether any agent has been appointed by the Governor and Adjutant-General to disburse.

Mr. SCOTT reported a bill to provide for the call of a Sovereign Convention of the people, on Thursday, the 30th of May.

On motion, the bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. PETTS asked leave to report a bill to authorize the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to issue small notes, to a limited amount, to be used as a currency.

Mr. SCOTT reported a bill to repeal those sections of the public local laws which provide for return days for original and judicial process in the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas in Baltimore City other than, and in addition to, the regular term of said Courts, so that no process original or judicial, arising or contract shall be made returnable except to the next term day of said courts respectively; the law to take effect from its passage, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. JACOBS offered an order that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to take into consideration the propriety of reporting a bill for a new assessment of property in the State. Adopted.

Mr. WALLIS offered an order that the Governor be requested to furnish the House, at his earliest convenience, with a copy of his letter to the Secretary of War, to which the letter of the latter, bearing date April 17, 1861, is a reply, and also copies of all other correspondence which may have taken place between himself and any other officer or officers of the General Government since the 4th of March last. Adopted.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN AND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Change of Sentiment in Maryland.

MISCELLANEOUS INDICATIONS.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 25.

The long-looked-for Seventh Regiment, of New-York, have come at last. They arrived about noon by Government train over the railway from Annapolis Junction, having marched from Annapolis to that point, making bridges and laying railroad track as they advanced.

The Seventh have been here several times before, but never have they received such a greeting. At the dépôt they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. But their march down and up Pennsylvania-avenue, past the hotels, the Treasury and State Departments, was a triumphal procession. The steps and balconies of the hotels, the windows of the private houses, the doorways of the stores, and even the roofs of many houses were crowded with men, women and children, shouting, and waving handkerchiefs and flags. Many and brilliant have been the greetings they have received at home and abroad, but never have they been welcomed before with such heartfelt and grateful plaudits.

The Regiment had been looked for day after day and hour after hour, until many had almost adopted the conclusion that the name was a myth, and their existence a very sham. But their appearance at last cheered every heart, and filled many an eye with warm tears of joy and thankfulness. Union men who had hung their heads now walked erect, and the few Secessionists still in our midst who had been so blatant in their sneers at the northern men who were "invincible in peace and invisible in war," now slunk away, lest their very presence should excite the loyal men to give them the punishment their treason deserved. Every honor the citizens could devise at the moment was accorded to them. On their return from the Capitol, they met many ladies with rosettes in their bonnets, and gentlemen with rosettes in their button-holes, and many persons with small flags in their hands.

The Regiment marched past the White House, and then wheeling, passed through the west gate, and in front of the President's house. The gateway was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. Mrs LINCOLN sat at one of the open windows, accompanied by several other ladies. The President, accompanied by the Secretaries of State and of War, and surrounded by uniformed United States Army officers, stood upon the sidewalk near the steps, in the broiling sun, with his hat off, towering above the crowd, and here received the marching salute of the Seventh. There was no speech making. The Quartermaster reported the presence of the Regiment, and the Colonel was presented to the President, but beyond this no further ceremony was used.

After passing through the President's grounds, the Regiment marched down the Avenue to the various hotels where dinner had been ordered for them by their Commissary. About 300 stopped at WILLARD'S, about the same number at BROWN'S, and the remainder at the National—and here they had the first regular dinner they had tasted since leaving New-York.

About 7 o'clock, the various companies arrived at the National, and formed in front of the hotel, in a hollow square. The colors were then advanced to the centre, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," the Regiment saluted the Stars and Stripes, and the crowd again cheered themselves hoarse. They then marched to the Capitol, where they were quartered, in the old Hall of Representatives which has been fitted up for their reception. Citizens tendered their houses as quarters for the men, and many pressing invitations were given their officers, but they preferred accepting the quarters provided by the Government, and, as they expressed it, "roughing it from the start."

The Government seized the horses and omnibuses of the Alexandria and Washington route, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Secessionists in Virginia.

The Virginians are busily engaged in erecting batteries upon the river.

It is reported that about 7,000 armed but unorganized men are at Alexandria, and that their numbers are rapidly increasing.

It is also reported that about 15,000 men have left Harper's Ferry by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for some point in Maryland, where they will be joined by the Baltimoreans, and make a descent on this city. Although the story is in everybody's mouth, no one attaches to it the slightest importance.

We are promised telegraphic communication with the North to-morrow—the line running to Annapolis, thence by boat to Havre de Grace, and thence by telegraph to New-York. The Government have intrusted its instructions to Mr. TALCOTT, and he will be sure to make it successful.

While the Seventh were forming in front of the National, a large two-horse wagon, accompanied by an armed guard and filled with a dozen men in uniform, was driven through the crowd to the guard-house. The prisoners in the wagon were captured near the Maryland line, by a detachment of the Massachusetts Sixth, on charge of stealing arms and equipments from them at the Capitol. The arms were found in their hands.

It is reported that among the District militia that has been mustered into service, are many secessionists who have taken the oath for the purpose of obtaining possession of muskets and accoutrements, and some have already deserted, and that others will follow their example on the first opportunity.

The Massachusetts Sixth are in good spirits and eager for service. They were on parade in the East Capitol grounds this afternoon and received much praise for their soldierly appearance. They have been mustered into the service with exception of two sick men.

A small portion of the Northern mail arrived this evening.

A number of couriers have been dispatched to various quarters by the Government, and by the representatives of the Press. As they have not been heard from, it is supposed they have reached their destination.

The President has suspended for the present all appointments not of immediate importance, except those pertaining to the Army and Navy. The various Secretaries are taking the same course.

Mr. HALL, the Baltimore Mail Agent, arrived here this evening, completely exhausted—so much so that he was forced to go to bed. He will return with the mail in the course of to-morrow forenoon.

The banks of the city tried to obtain some specie from Government on their paper, but were unsuccessful. They then refused to redeem their own paper. It is supposed they will resume payment to-morrow.

There are now about 10,000 troops in the city, and between 3 000 and 4 000 at the Capitol.

The Massachusetts troops were drilling in the Capitol grounds when the New York Seventh marched past the Capitol, and cheered them tremendously.

The troops are well provided for, and well satisfied with their treatment by Government.

The families of the Cabinet-officers and of the President were out to witness the drill of the various divisions. As the President's carriage passed them, the Seventh cheered its inmates heartily.

Provisions are becoming scarce and of course dear. All the luxuries are gradually disappearing from the hotel "Bills of Fare," and even the supply of liquor is said to be too low for a protracted siege.

The *States and Union* (Secession) newspaper went dead a week ago. For the last four days the *Republican* and the *Star* have been issued on small slips—it being impossible to procure paper for a full-sized edition.

There is much complaint that the Secessionists of Maryland and Virginia are taking advantage of the revolution to despoil Northern residents of their property. I saw two families yesterday, who were driven away from their homes, stripped of their entire property. They had been residents of Virginia for more than fifteen years, having moved thence from Westchester County. They were induced to go there at the time when the worn-out lands of Virginia were attracting the attention of Northern agriculturists.

A man named WATSON was hung at Fairfax Court House, in Virginia, on Tuesday. His crime was a refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the State, and the fact that he declared for the Union. LEO.

STATEMENT OF COL. LEFFERTS.

Although greatly occupied, Col. LEFFERTS granted a few moments to make a brief statement of the trip of the Seventh Regiment. When they left New-York they were well provided with all the comforts of camp life. The soldiers were all in good spirits, and were highly complimented by the Colonel for their excellent conduct and bravery during the time that they were undergoing all the hardships which they suffered. They arrived at Fort Monroe on Monday, where they put off 400 United States marines, who came on from Philadelphia and New-York under their escort.

They were informed that there were then upwards of 1,100 men in the fort, with all they needed at present, and that no force could take the fortress under the present condition of the enemy.

From Fort Monroe they proceeded to Annapolis, passing along the coast but beyond hailing distance. As they passed along several miles out they were signaled by a vessel, and were told that the town had been filled by secession troops some fifteen thousand in numbers, who would prevent their landing at all hazards. The officers held a consultation. The men insisted upon making a landing, as they were almost out of provisions, having been out three days without fresh supplies, and it was decided to make a landing. As they were preparing for debarkation, the vessels transporting Gen. BUTLER'S command, made their appearance. The New-Yorkers did not recognize the character and mission of the vessels until the Federal flag and the State flag of Massachusetts were displayed. BUTLER'S command was upon short rations. The New-Yorkers divided their stores with them, and after a conference, it was mutually agreed to land. Scouts were sent out, and it was discovered that the landing could be effected without serious difficulty, which was done. The New-York Seventh are filled with admiration of the Massachusetts men. Al hands were ready and eager to debark, at all hazards, and there was a rivalry as to who should first face whatever danger was to be encountered, but that privilege was accorded, as a matter of courtesy, to Col. LEFFERTS' gallant regiment.

The landing was made on Tuesday night. During that night other transports arrived, and when Col. LEFFERTS left Annapolis, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, upwards of eight thousand troops had arrived; among them were the New-York Sixty-ninth, Twelfth, Seventy-first, and Sprague's Rhode-Islanders. As they left, other vessels were in the offing supposed to bring additional New-York and Eastern forces.

While in Annapolis, the Seventh Regiment itself expended about five thousand dollars for small stores of various kinds, at extravagant prices. They met there a Government messenger, with orders for them to march to the Washington and Annapolis junction, where cars were in waiting to bring them to this city. The road from Annapolis to the Junction had been torn to pieces in many places, and two bridges had been destroyed. The track had to be relaid, and the bridges rebuilt. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had given over the use of all their rolling stock to the Secessionists, except one locomotive which had been taken to pieces. The repair and policing of the track was assigned to the Massachusetts troops. It was done with alacrity. When Gen. BUTLER asked for railroad track-layers, three hundred experts stepped out of the ranks; and when machinists were called for to repair the locomotive, there was found in the ranks one of the builders of it, who, with the aid of sixteen other machinists, soon had the disabled engine in working order. The Massachusetts Eighth then went to work mending clothes. They proved themselves ready at almost anything from patching trousers to mending locomotives. The New-York Seventh then took up the line of march after a parting salute from those who were left behind. They had to lay the track for two thirds of the nineteen miles. In many places the iron nails had been hidden in swamps—in others embankments had been cut and undermined. These repairs were made, and at 6 A. M. on Thursday morning they reached the junction and took the cars for Washington, where, tired and foot-sore and with blistered hands they arrived at 12 o'clock noon. They were met at the junction by a guard of the District Volunteers. The arrival of the Regiment in Washington was hailed with enthusiastic delight by the anxious denizens, and amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and the huzzas of the multitude they passed in review by the White House, and after dinner, in squads at the various hotels, proceeded to quarters in the House of Representatives.

One of the bridges rebuilt on the route was across a deep dark ravine. While engaged upon it the Regiment were in a position that placed them at great disadvantage if an attack had been made, but none flinched from the performance of any duty devolved upon them, and they have shown their willingness to either work or fight when either are required.

The New-York Seventh is the advance guard of the column approaching by way of Annapolis. The Seventy first comes next. It was at the Junction, on Thursday night, and will enter Washington early Friday morning. It will be followed by Sprague's Rhode Islanders, the New-York Twelfth and Sixty-ninth, and other more recent arrivals. Gen. BUTLER'S command will for the present remain at Annapolis to keep open the route. The whole line from Annapolis to the Junction is now policed by a strong detachment of BUTLER'S command.

It is stated that Col. MAY, of Mexican war celebrity, has tendered his services to the Government, and proposes to raise a regiment in New-York City. He is a Marylander, and the Maryland Secessionists expected him to join them. His patriotism disappoints them sorely.

OUR FREDERICK CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27, 1861.

A most gratifying fact in reference to the present state of public feeling exists in the loyal attitude of Northern Maryland, to the Union. On my arrival in Hagerstown from Chambersburgh, I found the most deep feeling of antipathy existing against the secession movement in the State, and but few words uttered in favor of it. No flags, however, were flying in the streets, the desire being as far as possible, to avoid anything which should tend to bring on violence. Union bodys, however, were not unfrequent, and I was told that some secession badges—purple rosettes—were occasionally seen. Freedom of speech, however, is a luxury to be enjoyed at present only by native Marylanders and those who are well known where they choose to utter their sentiments. In the strongest Union districts, secession is represented and constant communication with its leaders kept up. I even heard an old Marylander at Hagerstown say that he had voted the Republican ticket, that the only course to be pursued by the Administration was to take possession of Baltimore, and hold it for the purpose of keeping open communication with the Capital for Government troops. A Union man, standing by, said: "If the Secessionists get control of the State, they won't hesitate to hang you, for your strong sentiments." "Let them do it," was the reply, "the day I'm hung by Marylanders for acting up to the principles that my father fought for, will be a bad day for Maryland." The sentiment was applauded; yet strangers are cautioned by Union men to keep a quiet tongue, as they may at any time find themselves in the lion's den, without the resources for delivery therefrom which Daniel of old possessed.

I left Hagerstown by stage for this city, a distance of 26 miles, over one of the finest pieces of territory I have ever seen. The scenery is varied—and at almost every point mountain and plane are visible—and the horizon being sometimes seventy-five miles distant. Unlike the rural districts of any slave State that I ever was in before there was an appearance of neatness and thrift everywhere. Good substantial houses, somewhat antique to be sure—but commodious and substantial. Large stone barns were seen on every side, fences and walls in excellent order, mountains cultivated to their very summits, splendid teams of horses, gardens tastefully arranged, schoolhouses at frequent intervals, and everything betoking a high degree of prosperity and advancement. Northwestern Maryland was settled by the Germans, the names displayed on the sign-boards sufficiently indicate the German origin of the people. The macadamized turn-pike from Hagerstown to Frederick is one of the best I have ever seen, and the ride one which one will never cease to remember. The slave population is very scarce—free labor performing nearly all the branches of industry. The appearance of the four Northwestern counties, Alleghany, Washington, Frederick and Carrol, of a thrifty district in a Northern State, and the only thing possessed in common with the Southern States, is that negro slavery is legal, and in this respect the people are rapidly becoming superior to the statute-book. If a slave runs away, it is rare that anything more is done to recover him than to print a hand-bill offering a reward for his apprehension, and send it into Pennsylvania. If he is not returned, the owner congratulates himself on the fact that the gain almost balances the loss.

The remains of negro slavery existing in northwest Maryland is not such a tie as to make its people sympathise with secession; and everywhere I hear Marylanders say if Maryland breaks the ice and plunges into the sea of rebellion, the loyal counties, I hear mentioned will do as Western Virginia is doing, go with the Union. Secession cannot stop with Maryland seceding from the Union. Parts of Maryland will secede from her. E. F. U.

FREDERICK, Md., Saturday, April 27—P. M.

The prospects of war have already begun to foreshadow its results. Maryland has all along been looked upon as one of the most loyal of the Border States, and one, under the present Executive, that would not recede. Yet there is an everywhere pervading fear that war is to be precipitated upon her evil; and even in Frederick and Washington Counties, where the loyalty of the people is beyond question, and where the soil has been for generations tilled by Germans and their descendants—always attentive to their interests—the farmers have been backward in putting in their crops and scarcely any intend to cultivate as many acres as in previous seasons. It is even worse south of the Potomac in Virginia—for there, recruiting ostensibly for State protection, is actively going on; mechanics and laboring men are drafted into service, and every sphere of industry of course suffers. Here the avocation of the people are checked, and in some instances they are paralyzed. There is but little trade doing, and money is not bountiful. I should say, though, that hotels and livery stables are thriving. The first are full and prices so high that it becomes a question whether men can afford to live. If they can, the still solemn question arises whether they can afford to travel. Passengers from here to Hagerstown are charged any prices, except reasonable ones. Twenty-five dollars has been frequently paid for a carriage to go twenty-five miles North, which $5 would secure the same distance on its return to this city. Five dollars fare is the least that I have known to be paid for a single passenger from here to Hagerstown, and the amount is not unfrequently ten. To make it worse, if a man happens to have bank notes of a less denomination than five's, he is as bad off as the traditional individual who won the elephant in a lottery; and as to small bills, singular as it may seem to New-Yorkers, barkeepers share in the general scepticism. I will state, however, that an effort is being made at the present extraordinary session of the General Assembly to get a repeal of this extremely inconvenient law.

As an indication of the strength of the Union sentiment hereabouts, I will state a few facts. All along the route from Hagerstown to this place the Stars and stripes are waving and Union badges are visible. At Middletown a printed hand-bill was posted, calling upon citizens to meet last evening for the purpose of forming a Home Guard, and as there are out seven secession voters in four hundred inc Middletown district, it can hardly be asseverated that the Home Guard will be hostile to the Union. The Union sentiment prevails up to the Potomac. On the other side, the secession rebel of Virginia have control. At nearly all of the bridges a guard is posted on the Virginia side. If a Marylander crosses on horseback his horse is generally taken, and he permitted to return if he consents to the robbery without protesting in too severe terms. If he is so fortunate or unfortunate as not to have a horse, they hold on to him as a penalty for his prudence or poverty, as the case may be, until the revelry of his society is over, when they permit him to return, unless they become satisfied that his mission is to cross the river had something to do with the prospective war. At the bridge at Shepardstown, forty mounted men are thus stationed, a portion of whom had been sent from Harper's Ferry. Henroosts and pig pens in the vicinity were suffering, and before the depredations of the Virginia soldiery, the talents of the niggers in this direction are divined—in fact affording another evidence of the superiority of the white race.

The traveler in Maryland from the West first meets a secession badge at this place; and as each State has its own peculiar style, I shall describe that of Maryland. It is a rosette, in the centre of which is a State button; then follows, towards the circumference, circles of blue, black, red and yellow, and the whole effect, when the badge is gianted at, is suggestive of a dingy dirtiness. The Union men wear the red, white and blue in various forms, and in every street the national colors are displayed. I have not seen a secession flag here as yet. Until the outbreak at Baltimore, no Disunionists dare show any of the insignia of treason. But the news of that came suddenly upon the people, with startling statements that Northern troops had fired upon citizens of Baltimore, and for a moment the Union sentiment was paralyzed, and the Secessionists took courage. The next day, BRADLY T. JOHNSON, a disappointed politician, who once betrayed the old Whig Party, and has since at each step been disappointed in his political aspirations, left with about 75 of the riff raff of Frederick for Baltimore, to join with the mob which held rule there. They returned last night each armed with a carbine, which somebody had supplied them in Baltimore, and as they parade daily who display the secession flag. They are to be seen at all hours loafing about the streets, dressed in a gray shirt, black pants and a military cap.

Fortunately for the loyal attitude of Frederick, of the organized militry, numbering now 400 men, fully 350 are Union men, and the greater portion of the Winer Davis stripe. In one company only have the Secessionists an equal number with the Union men, and in all of the others their proportion is from a third down to none. One of these companies, numbering now about 100, was only organized three nights since. Nearly all the officers of the military are Union men, and Major KIMMELL, the commandant, is known to be staunch in his loyalty.

The barracks are held by the military for the Union. On the 19th, the Sheriff, a strong Unionist, took possession and put a guard over them. He continued thus until the 22d, when he placed the military as guard, and each company has since taken its turn in this service. They contain some 1,500 stand of arms, besides several cannon. The barracks themselves have a history. They were built in 1759, and during the French war, both French and British troops were quartered in them—the latter getting possession during the war. During the Revolution they were used as quarters for the volunteers on their way to join WASHINGTON, and were again used in the War of 1812. They consist of two buildings, each two stories high, and together contain accommodation for 600 to 800 troops.

The General Assembly convened here yesterday, but nothing of importance transpired. This morning the two bodies reassembled, when the message of Gov HICKS was received and read, with the accompanying official correspondence.

If any further evidence of the reaction in public sentiment in favor of the Union was wanted, it is afforded by the proceedings of the General Assembly to-day. *No member has dared to suggest secession*; the furthest that they dare go was to offer a resolution appointing a Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of holding a State Convention. The resolution was adopted, and it may be that a Convention will be resolved upon, but the people are the final arbiters of the question, *and they will remain true to the Union.*

Gov. HICKS is most cordially hated by the traitors. A resolution of inquiry was introduced to ascertain by what authority he had called out the State troops to protect property, and also to know where he expected to get the money to pay them.

There is a talk that the General Assembly will authorize a loan of $2 000,000, to arm the State—which means to arm the Secessionists, as they have a working majority in both houses. E. F. U.

PRIVATE LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON.

Through the courtesy of the gentleman to whom they were addressed we lay before our readers extracts from some private letters, written by a New-Yorker now traveling in the South. For obvious reasons we suppress names and the more personal portions of the anecdotes. We can see from those portions that we print that down to the 20th the highest and most intelligent class in Charleston, among whom the writer moved whilst there, had no conception of what had and was occurring here and throughout the North. How unprepared their minds have been for the reception of the news of the holy, high enthusiasm such as animates us here can be gathered from that sad exclamation about the enlistment of thirteen soldiers at Chatham street dépôt on the 16th.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the paragraphs on the proclamation calling for privateers, and the chances of the residue of the $15,000,000 loan being taken.

CHARLESTON, Friday, April 19, 1861.

DEAR ——: Since writing to you the other day, I have visited Fort Sumter, a fearful ruin within, though formidable without, and inspected Morris Island, where I found SMITH and BROWN in an apology for a tent barely large enough for them. SMITH has been severely taxed and looked terribly jaded; his eyes bloodshot with the fine sand that makes the Island in a breeze—and it has been blowing a gale since I left—an African desert. SMITH has had the pleasure of mounting guard some six hours a day, parade duty, &c., so he has been spared the necessity of any toilette for a long while, and had not not taken off his boots in ten days. Their fare is as hard as a sailor's famine rations—hard talk and mahogany—sides of bacon are sources of delight, ham an unwonted luxury.

The attack was all planned by BEAUREGARD and WHITING—the latter, a great loss to our army, has the entire direction of the defences on Morris Island. We dined with ——, and had a most delicious dinner, wines worthy of the latitude, and a most delightful company. I hardly think I shall get to Montgomery. I begin to feel out of place in this region. Charleston is all very well, but a Northerner has now here no business any further South. I may therefore be with you any day. Tell the Major that if there is a fight it will be no child's play. The South all act as one man, and would be Turcos in a charge. Then, too, they have such a lot of our best officers, and have secured, thanks to FLOYD, such quantities of arms and ammunition. A war of waite races, with *armes de percussion*, must be a bloody contest. Norfolk and Washington are the two strongholds to contend for.

While our people are working and planning, these fellows act with a rush. They have been scheming this thing for months, and are familiar with the contemplation of every possible emergency.

Thus, before Virginia has voted upon secession, Gov. LETCHER seizes upon Harper's Ferry and obstructs the mouth of the Chesapeake.

In the *Herald* of the 17th, I see that on 16th enlisting was very brisk in Chatham-street, thirteen having been enrolled for Governor's Island.

This is particularly ridiculous. There is not a town in the Carolinas, where every man from 18 to 30 would not enlist in an hour after the Sergeant's recruiting flag was hoisted.

They have 7,000 troops here, and the State can, in an emergency, double them in six days.

To be sure, this class of soldiery is the life-blood of the State—their planters, mechanics and mercantile men. These once disposed of, they have no reserve to fall back upon. But the consciousness of this intensifies their energy. They feel that vigorous action is their only chance.

BEAUREGARD is by far the most remarkable man that I have seen.

I am satisfied that if the troops had landed from the fleet 2,500 strong, they would have taken the Morris Island batteries, and saved Fort Sumter. But I suppose it is all for the best, and it was ordained that no blood should be shed.

* * * * * * *

Yours affectionately.

WASHINGTON, or rather CHARLESTON, Saturday, April 20, 1861.

DEAR ——: We are in a fog about the row at Baltimore. Last night it was reported that the Seventh was in it, to day the telegraph says that only the Massachusetts men participated and that the regiments got through. So long as they hold Norfolk and Washington, Key West and Tortugas they are sure to check secession in its growth to invasion. The command of the sea is a great element of strength. But the secession of the Border States has robbed the Army of more officers, and we had more to spare. In fact the Slave States have always had the preference over the North, in both Army and Navy. Perhaps the Northern men have had less fancy for the profession.

There are strong objections here to DAVIS' proclamation. —— says that the Congress of the C. S. A. will have to check his belligerent and campaigning propensities.

$8 000,000 of the loan has been taken. The other $7,000,000 will not be in such demand.

The South is poor.

Applications for letters-of-marque have been already made from here and New-Orleans.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' speech, and the attack of the Boston *Courier* upon the policy of coercion, have made a profound sensation here to-day.

The supply of troops from Illinois and Indiana to the C. S. A. surprises people likewise.

In haste to catch the mail,

Yours.

FEELING AT NORFOLK.

STATEMENT OF THE CREW OF THE JAMESTOWN.

The steamship *Jamestown* left New-York on Wednesday morning, the 16th ult., for Norfolk, Va., and arrived at Hampton Roads on Thursday morning. Two light-ships were sunk in the channel. These, however, did not prevent the *Jamestown* from going up to the city of Norfolk. There the crew heard that the steamer *Yorktown* was detained at Richmond on account of the freshet in the river. This report satisfied Capt. SKINNER that there was no obstruction to the harbor, except the light-ships, till the *Jamestown* arrived at City Point, at 12½ P. M., when the crew and passengers were informed that the ship *Argo* was seized by the city authorities. As soon as the ship was made fast to the dock, an officer, representing himself to be a Marshal of Petersburgh, ordered Capt. SKINNER, of the *Jamestown*, to haul down the American flag, which he did. The Marshal then produced a revolver and pointed it at the Captain's breast, saying that he was his prisoner, and that he must go in custody to Petersburgh, the ship to be held, in the meantime, under the control of the authorities. To this Capt. SKINNER objected, and pledged his word that he would take the ship to Richmond. He did this, with the Marshal's consent, the Marshal himself remaining on board. The Captain's object, as he stated, for taking the ship to Richmond, was his desire to visit his wife and family, who resided there.

The seizure of the vessel was kept secret from the crew till she arrived at Richmond, where the steamship *Yorktown* had been seized the day previous. On reaching Richmond, six Virginia soldiers of the Secessionists' ranks guarded each ship. On Friday morning, the 19th ult., Capt. SKINNER and Capt. PARISH, of the *Yorktown*, presented themselves to Gov. LETCHER, and swore a legiance to the Southern Confederacy. There is no doubt in the minds of our informants, that Capt. SKINNER was too willing to yield possession of the ship to the rebels of the State, when it was seized, the seizure being effected by the Marshal only, no other man being there to aid him. If the crew had been cognizant of the Marshal's errand, they would have taken the command of the ship out of the hands of the Captain, and returned her to the North.

On the following Saturday, Capt. SKINNER, and several of the officers, addressed the crew, desiring them to stay by the ship and serve the Southern Confederacy, promising them double wages, and any amount of liquor. The names of the men were called, each being requested to state whether he would stay or return to New-York. The number of the crew who were thus addressed, was thirty. They were all Union men, and we are glad to say that they all decided to return to their own flag, with many cheers for it, and the sentiment: "May it wave for ever." This, of course, did not please the officers, and the First Assistant Engineer, Mr. THOMAS CHICKEN, attempted coercion, but entirely failed. The crew were badly treated until they quitted the ship.

On the following Sunday a great excitement prevailed in Richmond, on account of a rumor that the *Pawnee* was coming up the river to take possession of the powder which was seized at Fort Norfolk by the Secessionists. The alarm bells were rung, and citizens as well as soldiers rushed to arms. A body of artillery turned out in expectation of the *Pawnee's* arrival, but they went back, as the "King of France" who "marched up the hill" did, without the chance of a shot.

One of the *Yorktown's* men, being on the wharf, a stranger addressed him and offered to shake hands with him. The *Yorktown* man refused, and was immediately seized by the mob, who blindfolded him, posted him against a wall and threatened to shoot him. The crowd pressed in, and made it dangerous to fire, lest some of the Secessionists' own men might be injured. The Purser of the *Yorktown*, JOHN SMITH, taking advantage of the pressure and confusion, released the *Yorktown* man, and took him back on board the ship, under guard of two soldiers. The crowd, being disappointed of their thirst for blood, tried to force their way on board the ship, vowing that they would hang the man, several exclaiming "We will kill them all."

From Monday to Thursday the crews of the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* tried to leave the port and return to New-York, the Secessionists taking the opportunity to renew their entreaties to the various individuals on each ship to remain and serve the South. To their honor, be it said, they still refused to a man, declaring that the "Stars and Stripes" was their flag, and that they would never desert it.

On Thursday morning Capt. SKINNER visited the *Jamestown*, with two cars, and seized all the provisions that were left on board the ship, not leaving anything for the use of the crew. These provisions were taken, it is said, to his own house.

On the same afternoon an extra edition of a Richmond paper appeared, with a proclamation from Gov. LETCHER, ordering the release of all Northern vessels, with the exception of the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, which were detained for the service of the Southern Confederacy. The Philadelphia steam-propeller *City of Richmond*, which was seized on the previous Friday, was examined by the authorities of Richmond, when it was determined that she was not fit for service. She was released, and allowed to proceed to her destination.

On Friday, the 26th, Capt. MITCHELL, of said propeller, went to Gov. LETCHER, and offered to take the crew of the *Jamestown* and *Yorktown* to Philadelphia. This offer was accepted, the Governor acknowledging that he could not detain them. The crews, moreover, were determined to go, anyhow, and no obstacle was offered to their departure.

The *City of Richmond* was to leave that afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The crew had not been paid up to one hour before that time, when they were tendered, as payment for their services, bills on the "Bank of Virginia." These bills were taken, inasmuch as no other money could be procured. They paid their fare on board the *City of Richmond* out of their own wages with this money.

The captain's wife, during the passage, was afraid that the ship would be seized again at Norfolk, and begged her husband not to take her into that port. The captain avoided Norfolk, and took the ship to Hampton Roads, where he went ashore with his family, telling the men to remain there till he had a conveyance for them to Norfolk, leaving the ship in charge of the mate. During the stay of the vessel, some of the crew went to the landing-place and tried to purchase provisions with the Virginia bills that they had received, and could only do so by suffering a loss of 20 per cent.

Leaving the captain at the landing, the *City of Richmond* proceeded to sea, under charge of the mate. On passing Old Point Comfort she was hailed by the *Cumberland* for examination, but was detained only for a short time. Up the Delaware the Stars and Stripes were everywhere visible. On reaching Philadelphia, the crew of both vessels thought themselves well out of the Secessionists' hands.

NOTE FROM THE WIFE OF LIEUT. SMEAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with feelings of great regret that I see my name before the public, and with surprise, read information concerning my husband and myself, as having been furnished "by a lady of our party." Her information, with two exceptions, is entirely *incorrect*; the exceptions are, the resignation of Lieut. SMEAD and my opposition, but not in such *unmeaning* terms as the lady stated.

Lieut. SMEAD was sent by Capt. VODGES with dispatches to Washington. When he reached Montgomery, he stopped long enough to change cars, his dispatches under seal. When he presented them to Gen. SCOTT, Lieut. SMEAD signified his intention of resigning. Gen. SCOTT said, "Go home, consult your wife and consider." Now, if Gen. SCOTT suspected that Lieut. SMEAD could have been so treacherous as to show his dispatches, he would not have shown him *any* consideration.

Every officer of the army knows Gen. SCOTT'S loyal nature and his scorn of treachery. I parted with my husband under the roof of Dr. CUTLER, United States Army, which residence is within the walls of Fortress Monroe. Here again your informant's information is incorrect. I came North, being advised by my physician not to take my delicate children South. I am now waiting for an opportunity to rejoin my husband, fearing, since my arrival here, the difficulties of communicating with him.

I am not a native of Georgia. My birth-place is Alexandria, Virginia.

I *am no Secessionist*, but I cannot accept any praise at the expense of my husband's honor.

Should any one doubt these statements, I beg to refer them to Col. DIMICK, D. CUTLER, Lieut. MORGAN, Lieut. GRIFFIN, all of them stationed at Fortress Monroe.

Mrs. A. W. SMEAD.

HOW CONTRIBUTIONS FOR VOLUNTEERS SHOULD BE USED.

No. 16 WALL-STREET, NEW YORK, April 29, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish, through your paper, to call public attention to the subject of pecuniary aid to the new Regiments now being organized in this City for the service of the State, and to make a suggestion for the consideration of those who are willing to contribute to this good work.

To form a Regiment under the present regulations at head quarters, it is first necessary to recruit ten companies, and have them duly reported inspected and mustered into the service of the State. When the Regiment is formed, its officers elected and commissioned, and paid by the State. All the expenses of recruiting the companies, and forming the Regiment, must be paid by individuals, for as before stated the State renders no assistance until the companies are mustered into its service, and the Regiment formed.

The citizens of New-York, with noble liberality, have contributed thousands of dollars, as was supposed, towards this expense and appointed a very respetable Committee to make proper distribution, but this Committee, as I am informed, have resolved that they will not aid any regiment except such as are fully organized, which, it seems to me, is a mistake on their part. After a regiment is organized it is in the pay of the State, and therefore does not require any assistance from the citizens.

I do not wish to be understood as charging this Committee with any want of sympathy with the efforts of those who are engaged in the organization of new regiments, but wish simply to state the fact, that it is *before* a regiment is fully organized that prompt aid is required, and not *afterwards*. I would not, of course, recommend this Committee to give to all who apply without first ascertaining what it is, who are to be its officers, and whether it will be accepted or required by the State. It is an easy matter for the Committee to satisfy itself on these parts, and to act wisely and promptly in distributing its aid. In conclusion, allow me to suggest that, if there are any of our citizens who feel willing to *aid* in *organizing* regiments, let them select such as they have confidence in, and give their money directly to that purpose. It requires a large amount of money to recruit a company, and a still larger amount to recruit *ten*, (a regiment,) for all recruits must be taken care of as soon as they enlist and that must be done by the officers (unless aided by individuals) until the company is inspected, and mustered into the service of the State. Yours, &c., ORLANDO L. STEWART.

Adjutant, Montezuma Regiment.

From Washington.

THE REVOLUTION IN NEW-GRANADA—"PONY EXPRESS" ENVELOPES.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 26, 1861.

The Acting New-Granadian Minister to Washington has received the following advices from Bogota;

The force of 1,200 men, sent by Gen. OBANDO, who was left by Gen. MOSQUERA, chief of the revolution, to hold the State of Cauca while the latter should march against Bogota, was utterly routed at Pasto, by Col. CORDOVA and Intendente ZAMARA, at the head of 800 men. The rebels were being pursued, and CORDOVA'S forces were expected soon to occupy the city of Popayan, the capital of the State of Cauca; 1,000 men in Tuquerres (near the frontier of Ecuador) were waiting for Gen ARBOLEDA, who was on the way with a large park of artillery and supplies. ARBOLEDA is supposed now to have 3,000 men under his command—to have recovered the whole of the State of Cauca, and was to march against MOSQUERA. MOSQUERA had proposed an armistice, which was refused.

Congress had examined the votes for President for the coming four years, and declared Gen. JULIO ARBOLEDA President, and Dr. MARIANO OSPINA, the present occupant of the Presidential Chair, as acting President in case ARBOLEDA should not be present to occupy the place.

In regard to the foregoing I have to say that Gen ARBOLEDA left Panama, by sea, in February last, at the head of 250 men, to invade Pasto, and it is probable he has succeeded in defeating Ex-President OBANDO'S forces, but it is scarcely possible he can have recovered the whole of the State of Cauca, or can have any chance of recovering it. It is quite certain that Gen. ARBOLEDA cannot have 3,000 men under his command, or even 1,500. No doubt the Congress of Bogota has declared ARBOLEDA President—but one thing is certain, if it has, the revolution will go on till ARBOLEDA is unseated. If, on the contrary, as I have good reason to believe, President OSPINA and the conservative party are willing to compromise on the basis offered and demanded by Gen MOSQUERA, that there shall be an election for President under the late Constitution, as originally interpreted, (but is, laying aside the late Government Electoral law and leaving the several States to act freely for themselves,) peace must have ensued ere this, and Gen. HERRAN, almost the only man who can reconcile matters and give to New-Granada a stable Government, will be made President.

The Butterfield Overland Mail Company, having obtained authority from the Post-office Department, are preparing "Pony Express" envelopes, having the United States ten-cent stamp on them, and also an express stamp paying the pony fee. Hitherto no man could send a letter by pony except from some one of the small number of principal cities of the North and West, where the Company had offices. After the 1st of July these pony stamps will be for sale all over the country, a WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express offices, so that a pony letter, prepaid, can be sent from any town or city, just as readily as from New-York. The effect of this will be not only to afford the public excellent accommodation, but also to largely increase the business of the Pony Express.

THE BREMEN OFF.—The Bremen steamship *Bremen*, that arrived Monday evening from Bremen and went ashore on the East Bank, was got off at high water yesterday morning without damage, and proceeded to her wharf.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar....THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part II*—Nos. 764, 906 908, 912, 914 918, 920, 928, 932, 934, 938, 940, 834, 182, 842, 942 946, 948, 950, 952.

United States Circuit Court—APRIL 29.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury

APPRAISEMENT OF WINE—UP-COUNTRY CHARGES.

F. Gimbernat et al. vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover about $900 extra duties levied upon an importation of wine, and one of sugar, in casks. The question for the jury as to the issue turned upon the irregularity of the appraisement. It appeared that the appraisers did not have the casks before them, but based their appraisement upon bottles of wine brought to them from the casks.

As to the sugars, the question was as to the right of the appraisers to add to the invoice a certain amount for charges upon the sugars and freight to the port of exportation. The plaintiffs gave evidence that they paid no such charges, but bought the goods at the port of exportation on board ship free of charge.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Schuyler Frauds before the Connecticut Courts.

Before Justice Parks.

SUPERIOR COUAT—(CONN.) SPECIAL TERM.

The Bridgeport Bank vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff in this case holds about $9,000 of the spurious stock issued by Schuyler, and brought this action against the Company for a refusal to transfer the same. The action is brought in Fairfield County, and is the first of the kind tried in the State of Connecticut. Much depends upon the decision of Justice Parke in the case which he now has under advisement.

Ex-Gov. Dutton of New-Haven, J. M. Buckingham, of New-York, and H. S. Sanford, of New-Milford, Conn., for plaintiffs; Ex-Gov. Baldwin, of New-Haven, Wm Curtis Noyes, of New-York, Chas. Hawley, of

...on them after the 1st day of September ... The scrip issued for these payments is as ...

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

ASSESSMENT RECEIPT.

NEW YORK, ——— 1861.

Received of ——— the sum of ——— dollars, being the assessment of two and one-half (2½) ₱ ... ——— shares of the (Preferred) (Common) ... stock of the Erie Railway Company, at the par value of one hundred dollars each.

This assessment is a charge upon the net earnings of the road, *to be paid to the holder hereof, ... interest from this date, before the payment of dividends on the Preferred Stock.*

———, Secretary.

The following are the latest mail quotations for exchange on New-York received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street:

		Premium.
April 29	Philadelphia	par.
April 29	Boston	par.
April 25	New-Orleans	¾@ ⅝
April 26	Mobile	½@ ½
April 27	Baltimore	5 @ 6
April 27	Washington	5 @ 5½
April 26	Richmond	11 @13
April 26	Petersburgh	10 @11
April 27	Chicago	15 @16
April 27	Milwaukee	14 @15
April 27	Cleveland	1½@ 2
April 26	St. Louis	13 @14
April 26	Louisville	3 @ 4
April 26	Detroit	1 @ 1¾
April 26	Cincinnati	4 @ 4¼
April 27	Pittsburgh	5 @ 6
April 25	McGregor	15 @16
April 26	Canada	⅜@ ¾

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1861.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Rec. at P'ts.	3,358,000	4,211,000	3,465,000	2,711,000	2,759,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,997,000	2,258,000	1,542,000	1,289,000	1,179,000
Ex. to France	542,000	529,000	357,000	314,000	333,000
Ex. other F. P.	320,000	460,000	469,000	263,000	348,000
Total Export.	785,000	3,187,000	2,388,000	1,860,000	1,880,000
St'k on hand	386,000	648,000	559,000	630,000	360,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	47,000	40,000	45,000	56,000	25,000
Ex. to G. B.	43,000	75,000	52,000	47,000	30,000
Ex. to France	8,000	11,000	1,000	5,000	6,000
Ex. other F.P.	9,000	13,000	15,000	14,000	14,000
Total Exports	60,000	99,000	99,000	66,000	50,000

Of the crop prospects, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & CO., in their circular of this date, remark:

"All interest in the result of the present crop is merged into the more important question of what may be the extent of the next. The excited state of the country at this moment makes it certain that the planting and cultivation of cotton will be neglected, and the result of impending conflict may work a marked change in the quantity grown for some years to come.

"The figures for receipts have ceased to be of interest. Planters finding no sale at the ports, will retain what little they have on the plantations. The quantity is trifling, as great efforts have been used during the past season to hurry the crop to market, in anticipation of political troubles."

And Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. observe:

"The war excitement continues and preparations are already on a formidable scale. The hostile forces are rapidly gathering, and the movement of troops for the present overshadows the movements of trade. The cotton season of the present year has fortunately been brought near its close before the commencement of hostilities, and, as we have before remarked, the bulk of the crop has left this country at a very early period, leaving the stocks at all the Southern ports unusually small. The effect of actual war upon the Southern markets has been a decline of two to three cents in the price of cotton, a decline of 10 to 12 ₱ cent. in Sterling Exchange, an advance of three farthings in freight to Liverpool in British vessels, and an almost total cessation of business. It has become almost impossible to negotiate Sterling Exchange at the South, and transactions can only be done on a cash basis. Planters and factors, not being able to sell, are shipping on own account rather than hold cotton at the South in the present disturbed condition of the country.

"The planting for the next crop has been generally completed, and the new growth will shortly demand attention. It would be mere conjecture to say how this will be performed with the war feeling now abroad throughout the country. Only one opinion exists as to the result upon next crop, which is that it must certainly suffer to a greater or less extent, according to the developments of the war."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to foreign ports, for the week, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$1,714,927	$1 556,690	$2,136,284
Previously reported	18,948 872	26,129,937	40,399,747
Since Jan. 1	$20,662 899	$27,686,627	$42 536,031

The earnings by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad line in the third week of April were:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$35 644 00	$24,048 00	Dec. $11,596 00
Passengers	11,783 66	9,700 29	Dec. 2,083 37
Total	$47,427 66	$33,748 29	Dec. $13,679 37

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending April 30, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins	$4,330,000	
Foreign Bullion	70,000	
United States Bullion	2,650,000	$7,050,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	$109,000	
Foreign Bullion	63,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	40,000	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)	19,000	
Washoe	11,000	
Cal. Bars	8,009	$250,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars	215,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins	7 085,000	7,300,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		$756,270 69
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$2,345,709 58

The following is a statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, during the month of April:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

April 1, 1861, by balance		$3,048,096 00
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$1,644,002 80	
On account of Patent Fees	4,457 16	
On account of Post-Office Department	316,490 27	
On account of Miscellaneous	64,197 70	
On account of Loans	6,623,114 00	8,652,261 93
Total		$11,700,357 93
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	5,871,822 16	
Post-office do	333,729 45	6,205,551 61
April 30, 1861, balance		$5,494,806 32
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts	$2,786,551 02	
By receipts during the month	4,284,663 79	$7,071,234 81
To payments		2,037,508 15
Balance		$5,033,726 66
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts		$55,305 96
To Payments		3,756 39
Balance		$51,549 57
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1861		$1,644,002 80
By Receipts for Customs in April, 1860		2,481,264 01
Decrease in April, 1861		$837,261 21
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$199,629 67
By Coin Received during the Month	4,727,292 59	
By Fine Bars Received during the month	126,606 86	4,853,899 45
Total		$5,053,899 45
To Payments in Coin	$4,824,929 64	
To Payments in Fine Bars	142,123 86	4,967,053 52
Balance		$86,475 60
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$10,560,082 50	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	1,183,381 97	$11,763,464 47
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	51,930 47	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	262,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	1,881,000 00	$2,135,443 47
Total		$13,898,907 94
Less due Depositors		3,111,976 56
Balance		$10,786,931 38

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 77; Reading Railroad, 16; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 6¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¼. Sight Exchange on New-York, unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 30, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 129 bbls. Ashes, 34,626 bbls. Flour, 66 bbls. Corn Meal, 13,912 bushels Wheat, 4,236 bushels Corn, 24 bushels Rye, 485 bush. Barley, 1,909 bushels Oats, 2,198 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,340 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., in lots, at $5 62½ for Pearls and Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 150 mats Java, at 17c.; 300 bags Laguayra, at 14c.@14¼c., and 200 bags Maracaibo, at 13¾c@14c., ₱ lb., usual terms. The receipts of Rio, during the past week, amounted to 14,734 bags, and the sales of the same description, to 3,353 bags. The stock of all kinds on hand this evening comprises 1,160 mats and 73,660 bags, including 1,100 mats and 800 bags Java, 58,886 bags Rio, 6,633 bags Maracaibo, 2,986 bags Laguayra, 3,200 bags St. Domingo and 525 bags Costa Rica. The commencement of a public sale of 5,000 bags Rio, for the 2d of May, checks operations. The following are the closing quotations: Java, 16¾c.@17¾c.; Rio, 10¾c@14c.; Laguayra, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Maracaibo, 13¾c.@14¾c., and St. Domingo, 12c.@12¾c., ₱ lb., usual terms.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
April 23—New-Orleans	5,000
April 27—Baltimore	13,000
April 27—Philadelphia	6,500
April 30—New-York	58,836
Grand total	83,336

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day, though prices have not varied materially. We quote Middling Upland at 13¾c.@13¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 500 bales. Reviewing the week's business, Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co. remark: "The war and preparations therefor continue to absorb the public mind, to the detriment of business in many branches. The Government has ordered the blockade of the ports in Virginia and North Carolina, in addition to those further South. The Southern Cotton markets are all nominal under the uncertainty of getting the articles out of port, and we must consider the season as virtually ended. There is no sale for exchange, foreign or domestic, in any Southern port. This is now the only market in the country where Cotton can be bought and shipped to foreign ports, and our stock is being gradually absorbed. We hear of the detention at the mouth of the Mississippi river of some vessels Cotton-loaded, in consequence of the low state of the water on the bar. There have been numerous failures here during the past week, chiefly in the dry goods jobbing trade. We have had an active Cotton market in this city during the past week, at a further advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb. The business has been chiefly speculative for holding here and shipment. Foreign orders are out of the question, except where no limits have been given. Holders are firm, and only sell when full outside prices can be had. The sales for the week are reported at 10,000 bales, but we think they have been much larger, some business not having been reported. The exports for the week have been: To Liverpool, 3,087; Antwerp, 689; Bremen, 255; Hamburgh, 197; Glasgow, 59; Havre, 3. Total, 4,290. *Transit Cotton*—The sales have been 3,000 bales, at steady prices. The demand is limited, owing to the difficulty in getting a fair rate of exchange for bills on England. Our stock is being gradually reduced, and will soon be exhausted."

DYEWOODS—All kinds have been in limited request at irregular prices. 60 tons Honduras Fustic changed hands at $22, cash; and 125 tons West India Logwood at $13 cash, per ton.

FISH—Transactions has been quite light, to-day, though the changes in prices have not been important.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and as holders have been generally eager to sell low and medium brands, prices have declined. The inquiry for trade brands has been moderate, and as the available supply of these is limited, they are comparatively firm in price. The day's sales add up 11,700 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, ordinary to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 40, mainly at $5 30@$5 35; Superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 30@$6 25; Extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 35@$6 35; inferior Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 50; round hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 55@$5 65 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5;35	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 56	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 10
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in demand at buoyant prices. The reported sales add up 1,500 bbls., at $6 00@$6 50 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 55@$9 00 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 35@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour rules quiet at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine. ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately sought after, at $2 50@$2 85 for Jersey, and $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, and prices have favored buyers, yet the demand has been restricted. Sales have been confined to 43,500 bushels, including White Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 25; White Western at $1 40@$1 65; Amber Western on private terms; Red Western at $1 31@$1 33; Amber Wisconsin $1 20; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@@$1 28; Northwestern Club at $1 24@$1 25; Chicago Spring, at $1 20@$1 23; Red State, part at $1 30; White Kentucky at $1 62@$1 65; and White California at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn is unsettled; New is in fair request and desirable lots, especially of mixed Western, are quoted firmer; Old is heavy and drooping, being less sought after. Sales have been reported of 46,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for new mixed Western; 67½c.@68c. for old do, do.; 66c. for damaged do.; 66½c.@68c. for Jersey Yellow; 69c. for Yellow Southern; 68c.@70c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is in demand 67c.@68c. ₱ bush. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats are in less request, including Canada, at 34½c.@35c.; Western, at 34c.@35c.; and State at 35c.@35½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 500 bales North River, at 70c.@75c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been sparingly purchased, including new, at 15c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern are down to $1 20@$1 25 ₱ thousand.

METALS—Continue inactive at previous nominal quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 179 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c @35c.; 15 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c., and 30 nhds. Cuba Muscovado at 18c.@22c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in request at $4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at prices ranging from 60c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Tar has attracted considerable attention, at $3 12½@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Resin finds ready buyers, including Common and strained, at $1 85@$2; No. 2 at $2@$2 25, ₱ 310 lbs., with low to fine and pale No. 1 at $2 50@$3, and Virgin at $6@$7, ₱ 280 lbs. Mr. C. J. TURNER reports the receipts, during the week, as 4,788 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 1,780 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 16,846 bbls. Resin and 1,767 bbls. Tar; and estimates the stock on hand at the close, as 10,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, 3,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 35 000 bbls. Common Resin, and 8,000 bbls. Tar.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered to-day, and prices have declined. The demand, however, has not been active, even at the reduced rates. Sales have been made of 1,800 bbls., including Mess, at $17 75@$18, closing heavily at $17 75; and Prime at $13 25@$13 37½ ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 6½c@6¾c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard is in moderate demand at former prices; sales 500 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales, 470 bbls. at $11 50@$12 50 for extra Mess, $10@$11 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 87@$6 25 for country Mess ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is less active at 10c.@15c. for Western, and 15c.@20c. for State ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 6c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs. in lots, at $5 50@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, April 30.

	1860.	1861.
Carolina, tcs	12,332	6,871
East India, bags	—	3,100

SEEDS—Clover has been in pretty fair request, and sales have been made to-day of 530 bags, in lots, at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Other kinds continue quiet.

SPICES—Sales, 300 bags Pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been more active to-day, sales having been made of 1,630 hhds., including Cuba at 4½c.@5c., and Porto Rico at 4½c.@5½c.; also 1,112 boxes Havana at 4¾c.; and by auction, 4,122 hhds. Porto Rico at 4 15-16c.@5¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "There has been more activity in the market during the past week, although the demand is confined to a few exporters, and with a fair stock chiefly on hand and a continued dulness in exchange, prices remain unaltered. The home trade continues light. To-day the market is steady at 9c.@9½c. Prices this date, 1858, 10¾c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10¾c."

TOBACCO—Is very quiet; only 19 hhds. Kentucky changed hands, to-day, at 6c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in April:

	Havana. Bales.	Cuba. Bales.	Sagua. Bales.
Stock on hand April 1, 1861	3,232	251	300
Received since	94	—	—
Total	3,326	251	300
Sales to April 30, 1861	590	150	240
Stock on hand April 1, 1861	2,736	101	60

WHISKY—Sales 440 bbls., at 19c.@19¼c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quite heavy, and rates have declined. For Liverpool—Flour 2s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6d.@7d.; Corn, 6d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; Resin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Cheese, Lard and Bacon, 22s.6d.@25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, Flour, 2s 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 7¾d.@9d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 7¾d.@2s 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 27s.6d.@30s.; Cheese, 32s.6d.; Tallow, 25s. ₱ ton.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves.	For.	
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	April 17
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	April 18
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	April 20
Adriatic	Galway	New-York	April 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 24
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	April 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	April 27
Arago	Southampton	New-York	May 1
Great Eastern	Milford Haven	New-York	May 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	May 1
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	May 7
Canadian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	May 13
New-York	Southampton	New-York	May 15

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Bavaria	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	May 1
City of Wash'ton	New-York	Liverpool	May 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	May 8
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	May 11
Bremen	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	May 15
Hammonia	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 15
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 18
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	May 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	May 25
Karnak	New-York	Nassau	May 25
Arago	New-York	Southampt'n.	May 25
Canadian	Portland	Liverpool	May 30

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
Will offer
On MONDAY, April 29, at retail,
the following
CHEAP DRESS GOODS:
800 pieces CREPE DE CAPUA,
36 inches wide, at 20 cents per yard.
40 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard.
500 pieces PLAID GRENADINE BAREGE, at 18¾ cents.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE
DE LAINES and SILKS,
FOR FLAGS.
ALSO,
MILITARY BLANKETS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
NEW PARIS SHAPES
MANTILLAS.
FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
NOW READY.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

359 LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
HALF-PRICE.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
NEW STYLES.
BUFF HOLLAND SHADES.
WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
BEST QUALITY.
KELTY'S, 359 BROADWAY.

SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
IN ALL
THE LEADING STYLES INTRODUCED THIS SEASON,
AND
AT UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICES.
LADIES, please call and examine our garments before purchasing.
W. K. PEYTON,
Cloak, Shawl and Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AT MACY'S.
LADIES VISITING NEW-YORK WILL FIND AT
R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av. and 14th-st.,
A COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' UNDER LINEN, made in the best manner, 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES. A full assorted stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's GERMAN and ENGLISH HOSIERY and UNDER WEAR, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A magnificent stock of RIBBONS, (latest styles,) FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, RUCHES, TABS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., full 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.
A complete stock of READ and IMITATION LACES MANTILLA LACES, MANTILLA CENTRES, LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES of every description and price.
PARASOLS, &c. MUCH BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
A desirable stock of LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., LINEN GOODS, LINEN HANDK'FS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., CHEAPER THAN AT OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
A full stock of NOTIONS, PAPER, BRAIDS, &c., complete.
Always a full assortment of our
LADIES' CELEBRATED PARIS KID GLOVES,
63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-av.

AT DAILEY'S
White French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for $8 75
Gold Band French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for 8 00
Fancy French China tea sets, 44 pieces, for 9 25
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces, for .. 28 00
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 191 pieces, for 49 00
Fancy French China Dinner sets, 161 pieces, for 55 00
Silver-plated Ice Pitchers, for 6 00
Silver-plated Tea and Coffee sets, 6 pieces, for 15 50
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen 1 75
Ivory-handled Table Knives, the dozen 4 00
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen 4 00
Also, the largest assortment of
GAS FIXTURES
In New-York, at equally low prices.
Complete outfits for dwelling houses.
Complete outfits for stores.
Complete outfits for public buildings.
Comple outfits for hotels.
Complete outfits for all establishments
REQUIRING GAS FIXTURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 681 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY.
PINEAPPLE DRESS GOODS, Plaid, Checked, Striped.
SUMMER Wash Silks, Plaid and Checked, Wide.
SEERSUCKERS, Nankeens, Pongees, Hdkfs., Crapes.
PINEAPPLE for Summer Bonnets, all colors.
PLAIN and PLAID Black Pineapple, for Dresses, &c.
ALSO, GOODS not to be procured elsewhere, French and China FANS, American Indian Curiosities.

SALE OF HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS
TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.
We offer from this day forward until sold, our entire stock for cash, at less than cost, in small or large lots, to suit purchasers. The attention of City and country buyers respectfully invited.
HORSEY, FARRELL & CO., No. 43 Chambers-st.

AT CUSHMAN'S—6TH AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.—JUST received, an invoice of NEW RIBBONS, Paris FLOWERS, RUCHES, Dress LININGS, Embroideries, LACES, Hosiery, GLOVES, PARASOLS, SUN Umbrellas, Linen BOSOMS, Linen HDKFS., all kinds White Goods, bleached and brown Muslins, Dress Linings, STRAW BONNETS and Lining SILKS, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, Ladies' ready-made under LINEN, all kinds small WARES, GENTS' Furnishing Goods. WE DO SELL choice goods very cheap.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE NEW UNION Skirt at Mrs. KLGER'S, her own make, warranted to fit, at $1; nice fitting corsets, $1; rich embroidered hook fronts, $1 25; real French patent corsets, very cheap. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, new colors, at No. 823 Broadway, near 19th-st. Corsets and skirts made to order.

DRESS TRIMMINGS SELLING OFF from 3c. to 12c. per yard, worth from 12c. to 50c.; zephyr worsted from 12½c.; thread and needle goods, linings, and small wares in great variety, at SHEPHERD'S, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 30th and 29th sts., block above Fifth-av. Hotel.

FLAGS.

FLAGS,
AT NO. 106 SOUTH-ST.
FLAGS!
TERRY & DELLA TORRE.

FLAGS!
BUNTING AND SILK,
Made to order at shortest possible notice by
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.
Also—Blue-grey, brown-grey and blue
BLANKETS,
Regular military styles,
by bale or otherwise, at lowest
CASH PRICES.

FLAGS
of all descriptions for sale and made to order at short notice, at No. 78 Greenwich av., and No. 80 West-st., by
A. G. SUNDSTROM, Manufacturer.

FLAGS, FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, ALL sizes, constantly on hand, and Flags of every description made to order at short notice, by
CHAS. H. PRATT, No. 85 South-st

BUNTING.—200 PIECES RED, WHITE AND BLUE Silk Bunting for flags, for sale by O. H. GORDON & CO., No. 155 Maiden-lane.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCH, patent lever. R. & G. Beasly, Liverpool, makers. No. 26,871; the name of the owner inside of case. Any person returning the same to the office of the Manhattan Gas-Works, foot of West 18th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Pawnbrokers are requested to stop it.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR MISLAID—The will of the late Richard Sands dated in January, 1858. One thousand dollars reward will be paid for its delivery to the undersigned, or for such evidence as will lead to its recovery.
FLANAGAN & CUMMINGS, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FIREMAN'S BADGE LOST.—EXEMPT badge, Hose Company No 51, No. 1. The finder will please return it to the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth st., or to No. 21 Rose-st.

FOUND—A PORTE-MONNAIE IN THE STORE OF LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS. It will be restored to the owner on a description being given. No. 306 Canal-st., near Broadway.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, a patent lever silver watch; R. & G. Beasley, makers; No. 16,716. P. WARD, No. 693 6th-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, nearly one hundred engravings of the latest Paris fashions, including Bonnets, Mantles, Capes, Sleeves, Trimmings, Children's Garments, &c. Only five cents; sold everywhere; sent post-paid on receipt of six cents. The most useful and complete Fashion Magazine ever issued. Summer No. now ready. No. 473 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.—I have a large stock of ready made clothing adapted to the coming season, new goods, and well made, to which I would invite the attention of cash and short time buyers. Linen coats, overalls, &c., cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

ROOFING FELT AND COMPOSITION.—An excellent material for permanent and temporary roofs, at less than half the cost of tin, slate or shingle. A very desirable article for camp purposes. For sale in large and small quantities by JENNINGS BROTHERS, No. 661 Pearl-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant German girl, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; understands sewing and chamberwork; prefers going into the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 91 13th-st. To be seen two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid in a respectable family. Inquire No. 571 3d-av., in the cigar store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A NATIVE BORN American girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to assist as seamstress or in the laundry; is capable and industrious; will study the interest of her employer; has served three years in her last place, where she can refer; would prefer to have a place where the other help are Protestant. Apply at No. 205 West 26 h-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small family; can give good references if required. Call at No. 348 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; will go to the country for the Summer months; has the best of City references. Call at No. 417 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter or seamstress in a respectable family; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 199 Elizabeth-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands the care of children. No objection to travel. Can give four years reference. Call at No. 196 East 21st., near 1st-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do the fine washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference. Call, for two days at No. 429 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT German young woman, with the best of City references, wishes a situation; is a good chambermaid and understands waiting thoroughly; is also a good plain seamstress; is an active, clean and obliging young woman. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, by a respectable Protestant young woman; no objection to assist with the children. Apply, for two days, at No. 145 East 28th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing; is willing to assist with children; has the best of City reference from her last place; can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a small, private family. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 137 East 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid or to do fine washing and ironing and plain sewing. Apply at No. 199 Prince-st., rear building.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE, &c.—TWO respectable young girls wish situations; one as chambermaid and an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; the other as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 6 East 31st-st. Can be seen until suited.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid or nurse. Inquire for two days at No. 432 Broome-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—AN English Protestant woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, to assist in the fine washing and ironing; is a competent hand. Can give the best of references. Apply at No. 39 5th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a small, private family. Call at No. 68 North-Moore-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in plain washing, ironing and sewing; is a Protestant. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her former employer; has also other City references. Call at No. 449 8th av., east side, second door above 42d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook; good City reference from her last place, No. 206 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

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AS CHAM

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Correspondents.

The very heavy pressure of advertisements and of important news upon our columns, renders it impossible to insert a hundredth part of the interesting communications with which we are favored, and which, under other circumstances, we should gladly publish.

To Advertisers.

Unless advertisements for the TIMES are handed in before 7½ o'clock P. M., it will be utterly impossible to insert them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE—JENNY LIND.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—AS COOL AS A CUCUMBER—THE TWO HIGHWAYMEN—THE STARS AND STRIPES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—CAPITOLA—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

GOUPIL'S, No. 792 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The North"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

CHURCH'S PAINTING—"THE HEART OF THE ANDES" —at Low's Building, corner Court and Joralemon streets, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our Washington dispatches and correspondence this morning give the most complete and comprehensible accounts of events transpiring there which has reached us for some time. A feeling of security has now taken the place of the continued depression under which loyal citizens labored a week ago, and as an expression of that feeling the City Councils yesterday passed a series of resolutions, expressing the strongest devotion to the Union, and thanking the citizen soldiery of the North now there, for coming forward so promptly at the call of the Government. Gen. SCOTT, it is understood, is about to proclaim partial martial-law in the District of Columbia and along these lines of railroad which it is necessary for the Government to keep open.

It is stated on reliable authority that the actual vote against secession in the Virginia Convention has not yet been publicly announced—that instead of its being but sixteen, it was *fifty*. This information was derived from a member of the Convention, who stated that no paper in Virginia dares to publish it. Accounts differ as to the number of troops now in Richmond, but they probably do not number more than six or seven thousand. It is reported that a large military company is being formed at Dumfries, near the Potomac, and about twenty-five miles below Alexandria—of course on the Virginia shore. It is supposed that all the secession troops in Virginia will be concentrated there.

So far from passing an ordinance of secession, it is now not even probable that the Legislature of Maryland will pass a bill authorizing the election of delegates to a State Convention. The vote on Monday, which was regarded as a test, was upon a report of the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom had been submitted a petition from citizens of Prince George's County, praying for the immediate passage of a secession ordinance. The majority of the Committee reported that the Legislature did not possess the power, and the minority simply reported unfavorably to the prayers of the petition. The question was upon the substitution of the minority for the majority report; but it will be perceived that the Committee was unanimous against the policy of secession.

The improved condition of affairs at Baltimore is inducing the return of large numbers of citizens, who were compelled to abandon their houses and fly for their lives, under the reign of terror to which the city was subjected for a few days. This is perhaps the best indication which can be given that the reaction in that city in favor of law and order is complete and will be lasting.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh describes the preparations which have been made for repairing the railroad bridges destroyed by the Secessionists on the Northern Central Road. A number of frames for iron bridges have been procured by the Government, and two hundred and fifty skillful workmen have been quietly concentrated at York, who will immediately go to work, under the protection of a sufficient number of troops. It is the intention of the Government to guard every bridge on the road to Baltimore, and also to take possession at the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads; after which troops can be sent forward without being subjected to interruption.

The Secessionists have, it appears, given up all idea of attacking Fort Pickens at present—and, probably, forever. The editor of a Memphis Secession journal, who has just reached home from Pensacola, says it will not be attacked, unless provocation should be given by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison. Similar statements reach us from other sources. The fact is,—and these veracious gentlemen might as well acknowledge it at once,—the day has gone by in which the Confederate forces could hope to make a successful attack.

The New-Jersey Legislature met yesterday, and Gov. OLDEN delivered his Message, which is described as a very forcible and eloquent document. The Governor recommends a loan of $2 000,000, for war purposes, and a State tax of $100,000 per annum; the thorough arming of the State, and the raising of four regiments additional to those called for, to be held subject to the call of the Government. He also recommends that provision be made for the defence of the Southern part of the State, either by fortified posts or by an entrenched camp.

The steamship *Adriatic* arrived at St. John's, N. F., on Monday afternoon, on her way to this port. She left Galway on the 23d inst, and her news is consequently two days later than by the *Arabia* at Halifax. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported as quite active, and some factors quote a still further advance. Breadstuffs continued dull, and Provisions steady. Consols were quoted at 91¼@91. The most important political news by this arrival is from Poland. The Russian Army, in anticipation of coming trouble, was being concentrated at Warsaw. The debate in the Italian Parliament relative to the reorganization of the Southern Army—a measure insisted upon by GARIBALDI—had been brought to a close, by the adoption of a motion altogether indefinite in its character. At Marseilles, numerous failures among the most prominent merchants had taken place, in consequence of the failure of the Turkish Government to meet its obligations, and through the refusal of the Bank of France to grant further extensions. The *Great Eastern* had become involved in another difficulty—Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL having issued a writ of execution against her.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, but transacted no business of importance.

At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice WELLES, an action against Col. SAMUEL COLT, for services of an amanuensis, bookkeeper, &c., was tried for the second time. Verdict not in.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, and prices on the Railway Shares ¼@1¼ ₱ cent. lower. The Border State Stocks were firmer on Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. Exchange on London closed 106@106 ₱ cent.

Cotton was dull, though prices were nominally unchanged, yesterday. Breadstuffs attracted less attention, and the market for Flour and Wheat, as well as for Oats and Old Corn favored buyers. New Corn was quoted somewhat firmer. The transactions in Sugars were more extensive; and in Rice, Hay, Coffee, Tallow, Whisky and Provisions, moderate. Hog products were generally cheaper. Fish, Molasses, Metals, Oils, Hides, Leather, Tobacco, Candles, Hemp and Spices, were lightly dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Naval Stores. The Freight Market was quite heavy, and rates were lower.

The cattle trade was quite brisk yesterday. About 3,150 bullocks were offered at ALLERTON'S, and as the previous stock had been well cleaned up, and but few more expected for to-day, sales were lively at an advance of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. The fact that buyers for the army at Washington were in the yards caused additional activity. About 100 head were brought here, and 100 more are to be sent from the West to feed the troops now quartered at the National Capital. Prices of good cattle ranged from 8½c. to 9c. A large proportion of the stock was sold before night.

The Relations of Virginia to the Union.

Virginia has placed herself in a position that calls for the immediate and very decided action of the Federal Government. During the last week two officers of the United States Navy were arrested by the mob at Norfolk, carried to Richmond, kept in durance three days by Gov. LETCHER, and then dismissed by him with great politeness, and, no doubt, with assurances of his most distinguished consideration. Within the same period a high officer of the Army of the United States, Gen. HARNEY, was taken prisoner from a railroad car in Virginia and detained several days, till he was released, we are told, by the orders of Gen. LEE, of the Virginia army. In the same manner, Lieut. WATERS, of the United States Navy, while escorting a party of ladies from Norfolk to Washington, was arrested in Petersburgh, and carried before an examining magistrate, but discharged. He was again arrested in Richmond by a file of military under command of Capt. WISE. While in their custody, he was threatened with death by an infuriated mob, but on an appeal to Governor LETCHER, he received a permit that relieved him from further molestation during his journey. Now, if Virginia is at war with the United States, it may be very well for her to indulge in these practices, subject, of course, always to the law of retaliation, and to all the other laws of war. Conduct of this description, in times like the present, is, in fact, a declaration of war, and should be so recognized and so punished.

Another hostile act of Virginia is the enlistment in her service of all the resigning and seceding traitors from the army and navy of the United States. We have seen numerous instances cited in the papers of late, of deserters from the Federal flag, who have been transferred to the same relative rank in the army of Virginia, and in the navy of Virginia. What army or navy Virginia maintains, or can maintain in the Union, we do not exactly understand. Perhaps the Lees and Magruders have been elevated to positions in the militia, with the privilege of bearing their own expenses, or receiving their pay and rations in the bonds of the Old Dominion, that will be at once dishonored, and inevitably repudiated, if they join the Confederacy of JEFFERSON DAVIS. But we do not understand what naval militia the Mother of Presidents can present as a refuge for the runaway Maurys and the other renegades who owe all that they have and all that they are to the Union they seek to betray, and the flag they so shamelessly abandon, in the first hour of doubt and peril. Virginia has no ships-of-war or of commerce, and for every ship that she steals for the laudable purpose of providing employment for these honorable deserters, the Union will levy ample indemnity on her chattels, personal and savoring of the realty. It requires no prophet to foretell the future of these military and naval traitors. Those few of them who are so fortunate as to possess estates of their own, will enjoy that portion of them which may be spared by the tax-gatherers of the Confederated States; the mass, who are dependent upon their commissions, will be suffered to serve without pay, and to become at last beggarly suppliants for the charity of their new masters. This fate they richly merit—this fate they will beyond any peradventure realize. If the secession of a State is treason, as the leading State-Rights men of Virginia, SPENCER ROANE included, proclaimed in the time of the Hartford Convention, the individual secession of military officers, in the face of an enemy, is no less treason, and should be so denounced and punished.

While her authorities have been arresting our loyal officers, and receiving our traitorous officers into the service of Virginia, they have been engaged in forming with the self-styled Commissioner of the rebel Confederacy the most infamous Convention on record; infamous as a gross fraud on the people of Virginia; infamous as a still grosser outrage on the people and Government of the United States. By this Convention, Virginia has officially abandoned all pretence of neutrality, and repudiated all disposition to remain at peace. She has declared flagrant war against the United States, subject to the authority of her popular Convention to make peace on the third Thursday of May. This is the substance of the Convention made by that subtle and perfidious traitor, STEPHENS, with the traitorous Commissioners of the Old Dominion. Never before in the world's history have a Republican people been so insulted and betrayed by their rulers, as the people of Virginia have been insulted and betrayed by the conditions of this degrading Convention.

Down to the moment when the people of Virginia are to declare their will in the matter—to say whether or not they will join the rebellious Confederacy of JEFFERSON DAVIS—the whole military force of Virginia, and all her military operations, are to be placed under the absolute control of this repudiating rebel. Virginia surrenders her arms, her strongholds, her munitions of war, the command of her forces, the conduct of her military operations, her loyal no less than her disaffected and disloyal citizens, in disgraceful submission to the commands of a foreign DICTATOR, who is a traitor to the Government from which the People of Virginia have not yet withdrawn their allegiance. The whole Convention is framed on the philosophy broached by Mr. STEPHENS in the speech to his Richmond serenaders, that it is easy for a State to get out of the Union without knowing how—and on the lesson which these same traitors learned in the baffled insurrection of 1850, that in these cases it is not safe to suffer the people to have anything to say. The Government of the State is placed practically in the hands of a military despot, and then only the people are called upon to determine at the ballot-box whether or not they will submit to his authority.

In this state of things, it is obvious that every officer of the Army or Navy who hence-forth tenders his resignation should be court-martialed and shot. To meet the martial law of JEFFERSON DAVIS, martial law should be proclaimed by the United States in Virginia. Richmond should be forthwith occupied by forces that can be readily sent in there from Pennsylvania and the West—to protect the loyal people in the exercise of the elective franchise. The Commissioners who signed the infamous Convention with the Southern rebels, by which the State has been made over to a foreign military despot, should be handed over to the first loyal company of Virginians that can be met with west of the mountains, to be summarily dealt with. Harper's Ferry and the Norfolk Navy-yard should be forthwith repossessed,—and the world given to know that the people who framed this Confederacy are alone competent to dissolve it, and that it is too firm and too compact a structure to crumble to pieces at the first shock of conspiracy and treason.

How the War Shall be Waged.

The guage of war having been offered by the Confederate States, and promptly accepted by the United States Government, it only remains to end the contest by the most desperate and fatal agencies of destruction that the respective parties can command. It is one of the triumphs of art and civilization, that, while they have not the power to change the nature of man and eradicate his passions, they give to his passions such formidable instruments of destruction that wars cannot be lingering.

We are now at war with the Confederate States. They have seized the Federal property; they have defied the Federal laws; they have attacked the National forts; pillaged the arsenals and treasuries; insulted the Nation's flag; stoned and murdered its soldiers, and are now seeking to capture the Federal Capital and depose the constitutionally elected officers of the Government. Not stopping at attacks on Federal property, they have set the example of the seizure and confiscation of private property, under circumstances of wrong not recognized by rules of honorable war, for no proclamation of hostilities preceded the seizure and confiscation. And as the crowning act of injury, the persons in revolt against government and society have seized and now hold as prisoners citizens of the United States, and next propose to arm lawless corsairs, and turn them out upon the high seas to plunder and kill as only pirates do.

So far, the United States Government have been submissive and apologetic only. They have carried the mails for those who rifled them at will. They have paid salaries to those who were seeking the Government's overthrow. They have parleyed and expostulated with rebels in arms, and shunned the national highway with their troops, marching under the nation's ensign, as if it were a pirate's bunting or a helot's disgraceful rag, that needed to hide itself in the corners and by-ways of the land.

But now, with God's help, the tables will be turned, and war must become a game for two to play at. How shall the United States Government wage the war? In mercy, both to winner and loser, let it be short. If it is to cost one or two hundred millions of dollars, let every dollar be spent in ninety days. Whoever has to die, it is better to die by the guillotine than by a cancer. Then up with the axe, and down with the head, and let the slide fall.

How stands the combat? Washington is secure from the South. But it is not secure from the West nor from the North. Virginia has 7,000 troops gathered at Harper's Ferry, and she can, in two weeks, gather there 20,000 men from the Valley of Virginia, and throw them forward to Annapolis Junction, there to join the mob of Baltimore, and threaten Washington in the rear. Virginia also has the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, following down the Potomac Valley, and on that line of transportation can gather and bring forward a formidable force, to assail the capital from the West. This attack, and the one from the North, will be more than Gen. SCOTT can attend to, in addition to his main work of beating off Gen. (late Col.) LEE, who will threaten him from the South.

What then? Gen. SCOTT must be left with 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers, to keep Washington. Gen. PATTERSON must have 10,000 men, with which to advance upon Frederick, and take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, so as to prevent the advance of troops from Harper's Ferry upon Washington. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal might be cut, and the waters permitted to escape. Gen. BUTLER might remain at Annapolis with 10,000 men, to keep open that communication with the Capital, and to hold the Baltimore mob in check, if they should attempt to march upon Washington. And Fort McHenry should be directed to bombard and burn down Baltimore and its shipping, the moment a demonstration shall be made by its population against the Federal Constitution and laws of the land.

Thus we have occupied 35,000 men, made Washington safe and put Maryland in chains. Mr. LINCOLN has still 40,000 volunteers at his command. Let him divide these into two armies of 20,000 each, charter ships in Boston and New-York, and embark them to such points on the Southern Coast as may be selected as the scene of operation.

If 75,000 volunteers already called out be not sufficient for this programme of war, let the number be doubled; and if 150,000 be not sufficient, let it be doubled again. And if 300,000 be not enough, let 500,000 be called, and they will come, and the work will be done, and "nobody hurt."

ARMS FOR THE REBELS.—It is well known to numerous parties in this City, that some two or three months since, a contract was made with the Consul-General of Belgium, at New-Orleans, by the seceding States, for a supply of arms of the most approved pattern. These arms were to be manufactured at *Leige*, at at one of the most celebrated establishments in Europe. The contract was for a *million dollars'* worth. It is now very nearly, if not quite time for these weapons to be received at the Southern ports. Hence the greater necessity for their *immediate* and thorough *blockade*.

To disarm an enemy is to place him wholly in our power. The Southern States can arm only in Europe and in the North. We must not, hereafter, suffer them to get a single weapon from either quarter. The gun that did the work at Sumter was a *rifled* cannon imported from England. In three months more, if we are not on the alert, the rebels will have hundreds of them. Will not our Government immediately look after this matter, and not let a still greater catastrophe than Fort Sumter be enacted through its own negligence.

A New Method of Warfare.

The savage and bloodthirsty manner in which the traitors have begun this war, and the fiendish resorts which their organs already threaten in its prosecution, demands the closest watchfulness on the part of the Government as to the novel methods of destruction which modern engineering has put into the hands of any one who knows enough to use them. Of the loyalty of the engineers of locomotives and steamers it should be particularly certain. While it may be in the power of one loyal man to hopelessly disable an enemy's steamer, without running any unusual personal risk, or to utterly paralyze a locomotive at any moment, without a chance of detection, prevention or remedy, and thus disconcert all plans of attack and retreat; or to sink a steam vessel or blow up its boilers; or to throw a troop train off an embankment, and still have a tolerable chance of personal safety—while all this is more feasible in the hands of one or two wise and daring engineers, than the unprofessional public can credit or imagine, we do not counsel this method of offensive warfare, however richly the enemy may deserve any irregular manner of destruction. But we earnestly beg of the officers of regiments that they make sure of their defence against it. Already we hear of the weakening of a bridge in Ohio, a little too late, fortunately, to let the *intended* train through. But guarded bridges and a track police by no means insure safety. It is a very simple matter for an engine-driver to withdraw some part absolutely essential to locomotion, which cannot be replaced, pitch this vital part into a river while the train is running, and bring a reinforcing regiment, upon whose promptness a victory may depend, to an ignominious halt in the wilderness at midnight—all without much fear of detection, and with ample chance for escape. Nothing is more easily done by a daring engineer, than to dispose of his fireman, by a pistol-shot or otherwise, arrange an infernal machine to pitch the train over an enbankment, reach the rear car with the fatal line, alight without much risk, at a twenty-five mile speed, in a well-known soft spot, and send the doomed train reeling to death and destruction. A locomotive, in good order, may be deserted by the driver, after ten minutes' opportunity to tamper with it, under pretence of repairing or readjusting a part, and left in such a state that the first attempt to start it will be the violent and irreparable rupture of some of the machinery. A locomotive may be backed out of a yard where there are facilities, and half an hour's time for getting it in trim, attached to its train, and started again by its own power, without a drop of water or a coal of fire in its boiler, and with such adjustment that no steam can be generated in it. There are plenty of ways known to engineers to delay—hopelessly delay—trains upon which the issue of a battle may depend. We do not propose to publish them for the benefit of any one who can read a newspaper, but they are none the less absolute for all that, and any one whose business it is to guard against them can readily find them out.

We do not wish to question the fidelity of our locomotive and marine engineers as a class—they are usually engaged on the basis of trustworthiness—their occupation tends less than most others to plant the seeds of dishonesty and treachery, but it is by no means improbable that artful traitors can contrive to get an engine into their hands long enough to precipitate mischief. Accidents are common enough, truly, but if any disastrous detentions of troop-trains should occur under the management of new engineers, it would be well enough to look for a moral as well as a physical cause.

Steamers, too, are quite as likely to be tampered with. To blow up their boilers is not a difficult task for a desperate villain. But to disable the machinery in a dozen different ways is an easy matter for one, and especially for an organized gang of traitors; the ships' officers, meanwhile, being faithful and vigilant in their *accustomed* spheres.

The remedy for all this is to put a soldier or two who knows something of steam machinery—there would certainly be enough within reach at all times—upon the foot-board of the locomotive and in the engine-room of the steamer. Loyal engineers could not object to some outside vigilance which would as greatly benefit them as any one else, and the Government may rest assured that there are numerous ways in which treacherous employes and treacherous outsiders, smuggled aboard for the purpose, can disable trains and vessels, and thus indirectly destroy armies, and play into the hands of the enemy. And there is every probability that such things will be attempted because the personal risk of the destroyer is often so slight. To thrust a torch into a magazine is to go to glory *with* the enemy, and it is not a common amusement. But to loosen a key, or a nut, or to place an obstruction in the way of some vital part of engineery, at midnight, is rather less risky. Let no one imagine that this peril is imaginary. We know it to be too real. No time, nor money, nor convenience will be sacrificed, however, and Heaven only knows what may be saved by a little precaution in this matter.

A Word to Volunteers.

The first reply to a call to arms brings patriotism and enthusiasm to the service; but not experience and not skill. Our young men eagerly take the field, with some knowledge of military tatics and evolutions, but none of active duty in actual warefare, none of the startling terrors of battle; very little practice in marksmanship and in the use of the bayonet. In the hands of the officer the sword is often of no more value than a rattan in a conflict with the expert swordsman—it would simply invite a speedy death. Nor in such sudden demands for troops is attention apt to be paid to the composition of a perfect army. To such an organization go various departments of service, each auxiliary to the other, and each rendering the other doubly effective. A force which includes no artillery, or omits sappers and miners, for rendering streams and roads passible, or throwing up entrenchments, or which possessed no cavalry for scouting or skirmishing parties, is entirely at the mercy of an enemy employing those indispensable aids. So with regard to a defective commissariat or quartermaster's department. A defect in either is fatal to all.

It is time to apply some remedy to these defects of system. The tardiness of the Administration supplies leisure for adapting our military organizations to the needs of the service. Officers of the regular army, and those who saw service in Mexico, can be found to instruct such as muster in special departments of duty; and the various manuals of the science of War, prepared by Major ANDERSON, the traitor HARDIE, and others, will inform the inexperienced subaltern in the principles of his profession. Especially should attention be paid to sharp-shooting. By target-firing, men should be brought to such perfection in the use of the musket, and of that infinitely more useful weapon, the rifle, as should insure every bullet discharged in battle its victim. The musket is principally valuable as the bandle of the bayonet; the rifle in the hands of the marksman, is a bayonet that stabs at a long range, and cannot be grasped by the adversary. At the South, skill in sharp-shooting is almost universal. At the North it is extremely uncommon. If our raw recruits, instead of wasting time in clamoring after equipments and learning needless evolutions, will consume every hour in target practice, they will be able to give a better account of themselves. The soldiers of GARIBALDI, they will remember, wore red shirts and slouched hats, and were as incapable of the evolutions which distinguish our crack regiments, as of the feats of BLONDIN; and yet they never suffered defeat. Their success lay in courage and the mastery of the rifle. The campaign in Sicily has, in fact, many lessons for our soldiers at this crisis.

Volunteer Uniforms.

All through the loyal States our able-bodied men between the ages of twenty and fifty are springing to arms. The turtle is silent, and the voice of the drill-sergeant is heard in the land. Of the volunteers who are flocking to the support of the Constitution and the laws, and to the defence of our national existence, a part only will be absorbed by the organized and uniformed regiments which are already subject to the orders of the Governor of each State. There remains a vast, enthusiastic, determined multitude of men, in the prime and vigor of life, eager to be converted by drill, discipline, organization, and uniform into a great army. To these we propose to say a timely word.

And first of uniform, mistakes as to which will seriously impair advantages in all other respects. A soldier improperly dressed is a soldier whose efficiency is thereby proportionately destroyed: he is crippled by the very means adopted to make him most serviceable; and yet hardly a regiment goes into the field now except from France the effective force of which is not diminished by radical mistakes in this regard. The uniforms of the British and Prussian armies, upon which those of our own regular and militia forces are more or less modeled, are almost all as bad as can be. They make a fine show upon parade; but there their merit ends. The soldiers fight well in spite of them, as men would fight with mill-stones around their necks and fetters up on their feet. They restrain action, they fail to afford protection against weather, and so promote disease. This has been discovered and well established by the investigations of military and medical men. Common sense, indeed, would have discovered it unaided by the skill of experts. The consequence is that the French, the most practical nation in the world, in practical affairs, are rapidly abandoning the old brass and buckram style of uniform; while in England the force of argument and ridicule is constantly brought to bear upon the old-fogyish conservatism and military dandyism which bear sway at the Horse Guards.

A good uniform should secure these ends; it should enable the officers and comrades of the wearer to distinguish him at a glance from members of other corps; it should protect him against the elements; it should be comfortable when he is at rest, and allow perfect freedom of action; it should be easy to put on even in haste and in the dark; and it should have no salient points which strike the eye at a distance.

To notice these points in reverse order: All bright colors or tints which do not blend with the color of ground and stone are ill-adapted to military purposes. The different shades of gray, light blue and brown, are best for uniforms. Red, black, dark green and dark blue are very unfit for soldiers' wear. Rifle shooting at long range is such an important and effective department of modern warfare, that all colors which make the wearer a clearly defined spot in the landscape, put his life in instant peril. Black and dark green are as bad in this respect as red; and the latter is therefore one of the worst possible colors for riflemen, to whom, from poetic associations of forest-life, it has been hitherto assigned. Bright buckles upon the breast, and metallic plates and white decorations upon the cap, are equally objectionable. Every man who has used a rifle or a pistol knows the value of some such kind of "bull's eye" in fixing the aim. All such glittering finery should be brushed aside as dangerous rubbish.

That a uniform which cannot be quickly put on is deficient in a most important point, it is almost needless to show. Complicated trappings are likely to add to the confusion of the soldier on a surprise, and to deprive him of the use of some part at least of his equipment when he most needs it. But perhaps the chief point to be insisted on, because, strangely enough, it is that upon which there has been thus far the gravest error, is the comfort and unrestrained movement of the uniformed soldier. The best fighting costume is mere shirt and trowsers, and in this costume the best fighting of modern days has been done. GARIBALDI'S red shirts are not the only heroes of these two garments, as the battle fields of the Mexican war could well attest. A man goes into action to put every muscle of his body to the highest tension, and when he marches he should feel his accoutrements as little as possible, so that every strap, belt, band, pad, or other restraint upon freedom of action, which necessarily frets him, and diverts his attention to his own discomfort, gives traitorous aid and comfort to the enemy. Let padded breasts, high coat collars, stiff stocks, broad-shouldered straps, tight belts, trowser-straps and boots be consigned to the tomb of pigtails and powder. Let the knapsack be slung not by two straps from the side, which bind the wearer to it like a boarding-school miss to her back-board, but by straps from the middle, which make the carriage easy; and if it swings, why let it swing. Let the coat be as loose almost as a blouse or a shirt, so that the wearer, if he choose, can clap his hands high above his head, or strike straight from the shoulder, and not feel the least restraint. Have done with swallow tails, long or short, and bright brass buttons, and wear an easy short frock, confined by buttons which will not be marks at a hundred yards. Wear loose trousers; so loose as to accommodate pockets that will hold a small loaf of bread upon emergency, and let them taper toward the foot so as to be easily thrust under leather gaiters in wet weather. For boots, wear *broad-soled*, round-towed shoes. A man walking on a sole as broad as his foot can, other things being equal, march one quarter faster and one quarter longer than one who treads upon a sole of fashionable shape; and in war to march quickly and easily is to win battles.

Sun, and wind and rain, the soldier must encounter, and they sometimes are more harmful than the enemy. There is no protection against them like light woollen fabrics, without stuffing or buckram. Light limp caps of woollen, with brood visors, or broad-brimmed (but not too broad,) felt hats; double-breasted coats, so made that they can be worn open in warm weather, and will really protect the chest in a lower temperature; trowsers of the same, and under these, light flannel shirts and drawers; such are the proper materials for a soldier's dress, even in the Summer months. They secure him as far as possible that first requisite, health. Winter campaigns require overcoats, of course, but our volunteers will not need those now.

The point of distinction of different corps must be attained as heretofore, by variation in the color and shape of the uniform, and (as for the reasons given above, there should not be any great or striking variety in these) difference in the color and fashion of the trimmings, which should be as simple as possible. A little ingenuity and artistic skill will accomplish this easily. Uniforms designed upon these principles may not tickle the fancy of those who like to play at soldier, but they will gladden the eyes of every one who knows that war means work.

Mr. Russell's First Letter to the London Times.

The first letter of Mr. RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, has been received in this country, and as it has been looked for with considerable interest, it will be very generally read. We have little time to bestow on criticism in these stirring times, and no desire to treat Mr. RUSSELL unfairly by judging of his ability to comprehend the grand problem of the American Republic in its present crisis, from the first and sole letter that has reached us.

Mr. RUSSELL professes great surprise at the quietude he found prevailing in New-York when such a momentous event as the dissolution of the Union was supposed to be impending. "New-York," he says, "seems full of divine calm and human phlegm." And again, "an elegant refinement, which almost assumes the airs of procuranteism, reigns in society." Mr. RUSSELL makes the extraordinary mistake of attributing this state of feeling in the commercial metropolis of the country to a loss of faith by the people in their Government—not only in its existing organism and representatives, but in the very principles on which it is based! He compares the denizens of Fifth-avenue to NERO, who fiddled while Rome was burning. He says:

"They marry and are given in marriage; they attend their favorite theatres, dramatic or devotional as the case may be, in the very best coats or bonnets; they eat the largest oysters, drink the best wines, and enjoy the many goods the gods provide them, unmoved by the daily announcement that Fort Sumter is evacuated, that the South is arming, and the Morrill Tariff is ruining the trade of the country. And, as they say, '*What can we do?*' '*We are,*' they insinuate, '*powerless to avert the march of events.* We think everybody is wrong."

Further along, he speaks of the "calm doubtfulness and indolent anticipation" of New-York, and repeats his conclusion that its citizens have surrendered all faith in their political institutions. His words are:

"The aristocracy of New-York has yielded itself unresistingly to a tyranny it hates; it cannot wield at will the fierce Democracy, and it abandons all efforts to control it, *forgetting the abundant proofs in every history of the power of genius, wealth and superior intelligence to control the heavier masses, however wild and difficult of approach.*"

There is a valuable truth suggested in the latter part of the above paragraph, which we hope to see acted upon in the future history of our City. None understand better than our own people their entire ability to rule wisely and well the elements by which they are surrounded. The trouble is, that the pursuit of wealth, and the excitement of its rapid accumulation, have absorbed the thoughts, and energies, and genius of our citizens, and they have neglected the duties of Government. On occasion, the duty of resuming the control of their affairs has been felt by our substantial classes, and their efforts to that end uniformly crowned with success. But why shall we not hereafter make it the rule, instead of the exception, seeing that it is so easy to be done, and so beneficial to the material interests of the City, to the happiness of all classes of the population, and to our fame abroad?

Having adopted the false premises in regard to the political infidelity of New-York above indicated, Mr. RUSSELL draws a very natural, but very false conclusion. It is in such striking contrast with the events that have recently occurred around us, and with the spirit that still flames with undiminished fervor in our midst, that we must present it. Mr. RUSSELL says:

"*New-York would rather do anything than fight—her delight is to eat her bread and honey and count her dollars in peace.* The vigorous, determined hostility of the South to her commercial eminence, is met by a sort of maudlin sympathy *without action, or intention to act.* The only matter in which the great commercial aristocracy take any interest is the Morrill Tariff, which threatens to inflict on them the most serious losses and calamity."

Well, Mr. RUSSELL probably saw and heard enough while he was in the City to lead him to that conclusion. But before this he has no doubt learnt his error, and can correct it in future letters at his leisure.

The quiet and complacency that Mr. RUSSELL found in New-York was simply the result of the conviction of our people that the supremacy of this City can never be broken down while a population exists on the continent in the rear of it. The charity to the South was the result of incredulity that the people of that region could ever be mad enough to attempt seriously the destruction of the Union, which is the only safeguard of their "peculiar institution." The indifference to the political condition of the country, was not the result of lost faith, but of easy assurance that all would be right in the end, without their special effort out of the line of their daily avocation.

When New-York learned the contrary, did she not move? did she not speak? did she not act? was she not heard? Let Mr. RUSSELL return and see, and he will have advanced to a knowlege of the "recuperative powers" of American Government, which, in this present letter, he is obviously prepared to deny.

THE FOOD OF THE SOUTH.—The following paragraph from the Norfolk *Herald*, of the 22d, shows the kind of information which is served up to the people of Virginia:

"It is rumored that LINCOLN has been *drunk for three days*, and that Capt. LEE has command at the Capitol and also that Col. LEE, of Va., who lately resigned, *bombarding Washington* from Arlington heights. so, it will account for his not having arrived here take command, as was expected."

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ADRIATIC AT ST. JOHNS.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION IN SPAIN.

Concentration of Russian Troops at Warsaw.

Interesting Discussion in the Italian Parliament.

Cotton Active---Breadstuffs Dull---Provisions Steady.

Consols 91 7-8 a 92.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, April 29.

The steamship *Adriatic*, which left Galway on Tuesday, the 23d inst., arrived at this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, *en route* to New-York.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 22d.

The dates per the *Adriatic* are two days later than per the *Arabia* at Halifax.

Madrid papers deny that the Spanish Government intend to reject the offer of reincorporation of San Domingo with Spain.

The Polish Provinces were being divested of Russian troops so as to be concentrated at Warsaw.

At Paris the rentes were firm and had advanced to 66f. 50c.

A writ of execution has been issued against the *Great Eastern* at the suit of SCOTT RUSSELL for satisfaction of his claims.

It is reported that the Conservatives of the British Parliament are preparing a strong opposition to GLADSTONE'S project, in the hope of a Ministerial crisis.

It is also reported that Prince NAPOLEON was about to leave Paris for London, to demand explanations from the Duke D'AUMALE for the latter's observations in a recent pamphlet injurious to the Prince's honor.

The Emperor's private secretary had also published a contradiction of a passage in the pamphlet affecting the character of the Emperor.

All the great mercantile houses in Marseilles had suspended payment. Their liabilities, in some cases, were very heavy. The suspensions were caused by the Turkish Government not providing for its acceptances, and the refusal of the Bank of France to continue its advances.

The important debate in the Italian Parliament on the reorganization of the Southern army continued on the 20th inst. Count CAVOUR made various explanations.

He eulogised the Garibaldian Generals, but said that the Government was conforming to the wishes of the friendly Powers. He was not willing to take the initiative for Venice, and could not accept GARIBALDI'S proposition in favor of reconstructing the Southern army. In case of danger of war, however, the volunteers would be reorganized and GARIBALDI requested to take command of them.

GARIBALDI said that he was not satisfied with these declarations, as the prospects were alarming. He insisted, therefore, on the organization of the Southern army.

The Chambers finally adopted, by a vote of 197 against 75, the following order, proposed by RICASOLI:

"The Chambers having heard the declaration of the Ministry, and being convinced that the decree for forming three divisions of volunteers will be faithfully executed; that the Government will suitably provide for the brave Southern army; that the Government will know how to increase and advance the forces in an efficacious manner, and, finally, being convinced that the Government will actively occupy itself with armaments for defence, which appertains to the Government alone, this is passed as the order of the day."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL had said that the proposed Conference in regard to the Slave-trade had not been held because the American Government had refused to take part in it.

The reactionary movements in Italy had been completely suppressed.

Owing to ill health, GARIBALDI was not expected to attend the ItalianChambers for several days, and PAVLATO, the President of the Chambers, had been unable to preside.

The affairs of Poland were without alteration. GORTSCHAKOFF had issued a proclamation, stating that assemblages for political discussion will be tolerated, but that order can only be maintained by the civil officers, with the assistance of the military. The choice of delegates by the citizens and public worship had been prohibited; also national prayers in the churches of Warsaw, under a threat of military interference.

All the Russian troops in Poland had been concentrated at Warsaw.

The Cossacks had fired the city of Chelm for the purpose of plunder, but the fires were extinguished.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 23—A. M.

All the markets open quiet, but steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 23.

The Budget was opened in the House of Commons last night and debated. The opposition denounced it generally, but proposed no amendment.

The Paris Bourse closed buoyant last evening at 68f., 50c.

Consols this morning are at 91⅞@92.

Commercial News per Adriatic.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Monday reached 15,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. The extreme rates of last week were readily paid. Messrs. JAMES HEWITT & Co. report the market active, with a slight advance, caused by the American advices per steamer *Africa*. Middling Orleans quoted at 7⅝d., and Middling Mobile at 7⅛d.

The advices from Manchester are favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market was dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report the market dull and nominally unchanged. FLOUR dull and quotations nominal. WHEAT quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF steady. PORK steady. BACON dull. LARD steady, but quiet. TALLOW generally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR steady. RICE firm. COFFEE quiet, with unimportant transactions. RESIN quiet but steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS—MONDAY EVENING.

BREADSTUFFS dull, with a declining tendency. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet but steady. RICE dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were without any material change, and the market for discount unaltered.

Consols closed Monday evening at 91⅞@92 for money and 92@92⅛ for discount.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Monday were Illinois Central shares, 29@28⅜ discount; Erie Railroad, 25¾.

Sad Affair.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, April 29.

A quarrel ensued to-day between Capt. THOS. ROGERS, of the steamer *Diadem*, and THOMPSON VANMETRE, a steamboat runner, about a trifling pecuniary matter, during which ROGERS drew a knife, but did not inflict injury. Subsequently, ROGERS met VANDEGRIFT on the wharf, and, after a short colloquy, drew a pistol and shot the latter dead. He gave himself up to the police.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Mr. ADAMS, Minister to England, leaves in the *Niagara* to-morrow.

Gov. ANDREWS and Staff, with the members of the Executive Council, visited Mr. ADAMS this afternoon.

The following is the statement of the Boston Banks of the week.

Capital Stock	$36,238,700
Loans and Discounts	61,507,857
Specie	5,638,790
Due from other Banks	8,131,220
Due to other Banks	9,840,246
Deposits	18,571,856
Circulation	6,510,560

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, April 29.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company advertise that no more through freight will be received at their depot until further notice.

The Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The mails per *Niagara*, for Europe, *vid* Halifax and Liverpool, close at 9 o'clock. She sails for Europe about 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Navigation of the Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30.

Water is being let into the Canal to-day, and reports from all sections show that the Canal is in excellent condition throughout.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

The Secession of Virginia—The Intentions of Jeff. Davis—Washington to be Attacked —Volunteers from the Border States—Fort Pickens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sunday, April 21, 1861.

For three days the little cannon which acted as spokesman for all the stirring events of the last six months, stood loaded and primed, ready to announce the secession of Virginia. At length the news came, and there was a race for the gun. The city was in a frenzy of joy, speeches were made and the whole city lighted up with bonfires. Virginian residents, who for some time have been rather quiet on the subject of the place of their nativity, regained confidence, exhibited flags from their dwelling-houses, and went up in a body on Capitol Hill to fire a salute in honor of their native State. But still more tumultuous were the expressions of joy, when the news came in, next day, that the Seventh Regiment, of New-York had been defeated, many of them killed, and the rest taken prisoners. It is a pretty hard thing at any time to convince a Southerner that a Yankee has any courage. It is impossible; have they not been defeated twice already by the South? It is now decided to remove the seat of war to Virginia. All other plans are now rendered subservient to the one object, to take immediate possession of Washington. Troops, which a few weeks ago were ordered to Pensacola, are now directed to prepare themselves to start at a moment's notice to Virginia.

The intention of Mr. DAVIS is, to collect, as soon as possible, fifty thousand men in different parts of Virginia, in such a manner that they may be suddenly concentrated at Washington on a few days' notice. On Sunday next about three thousand troops will set out from this State for Linchburgh. Mr. DAVIS has assured the soldiers that he will place himself at their head, and he is known to be making personal preparations to leave the city as soon as a sufficient number of troops can be collected. The Cabinet are all here, and are in frequent session, and every day messengers are sent out to hasten the arming and preparation of companies for immediate departure. All nurture the hope that in less than a month Washington will have changed hands, and the whole border will be threatened with Confederate troops. For a man born in the North to express a doubt of the ready fulfillment of these expectations would be a needless exposure of life. The attention of the whole people is occupied with preparations for war. Funds are being raised to provide for those families which will be left without means of support by the departure of husbands and brothers to the war. What happens in most countries only after the resources of the State have been reduced by a long war, appears here at the beginning—large private benefices are made, individuals offer personal contributions to the Treasury, and take the responsibility of stated supplies. As the war advances, and the income derived from the tariff, which has been supplying the immediate wants of the Treasury, has been cut off by the obstruction of trade, this irregular but uncertain source of revenue will, to be sure, become more necessary, and will be replaced by a heavy direct taxation. Still the enthusiasm for war is very great. Commissioners from Missouri have waited on President DAVIS, and he has kindly accepted the services of troops from that State. Of Southern soldiers a good deal might be said which space will not allow me to say now. They are brave, reckless, accustomed to the use of arms, and generally capital horsemen, but all that I have seen lack *discipline*, and that in way that is almost impossible to remedy, and all ar deficient in *muscle*—the power of endurance. In an attack which required spirit I should think they would be strong, but to meet an attack, or anywhere that strong and steady action is is required, they are unreliable. Some begin to complain that they are obliged to expose the best blood of the country to the mere superfluous population of the North. "Why," said a captain to me, "my company represents more than ten million dollars' worth of property, and they have got to fight the Irish and Dutch of the North. Great excitement was caused by what seemed the enormous call of Mr. LINCOLN for troops, but all anxiety excited by this was allayed by the expected aid of the border States, whose military resources are thought to be without limit. In the general excitement caused by the border war, Fort Pickens has not been entirely forgotten. Several hundred shells, together with several six-inch columbiads, have passed through the city on their way to Pensacola. It is thought that no immediate attack will be made, although the besiegers number about seven thousand men now. In the meanwhile, all the worst effects of war are beginning to manifest themselves in trade. The merchants who went to New-Orleans a few weeks ago to buy goods, have returned with the information that goods are higher there than they can be possibly sold here. Charleston merchants have no more than they immediately dispose of, and refuse to sell for anything but gold. Prices are rapidly rising on everything, and the future gives no promise of anything better. Merchants are unable to replenish their stocks, and look only to a safe disposal of what they have. One of the questions which is torturing the curiosity of some people here, is, what is GEORGE SANDERS doing. His daughter walks the streets in what the ladies call secession colors—black trimmed with white, while the father spends his time at the hotel, apparently on a good understanding with all the powers that be. The only explanation I have heard given is that he is making arrangements with Mr. DAVIS for the fitting out of Yankee ships for privateers, acting *on dit* in conjunction with his quondam friend Mayor WOOD. The air is growing warm, and how any Northern born man succed in remaining a single week here unscorched is a miracle to be accepted, not understood. My own breath begins to come short, and my skin grow dry—perhaps—perhaps *I* had better go.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN CLUB.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Club, last evening, Ex Gov. NOBLE, of Wisconsin, made a stirring speech upon the present crisis, which fully compensated for the absence of Vice-President HAMLIN, who was advertized to address the Club. He said he was opposed to all reconstruction, and for maintaining the Government as it is, with all its guarantees to all sections of the country. The conspirators at the South were trying the experiment of founding a Republican Government, with a nigger for a corner-stone. This Government was made for white men, and while the result of this struggle might insidentally operate to the weakening of Slavery, and ultimately to its extinction, in a manner which would be safe to both races, yet he objected to the idea, frequently advanced in the excitement of the present hour, that we should enter the contest with a view to exterminate Slavery at whatever cost and sacrifice to innocent persons. He had been frequently asked what the Western people were going to do with the Mississippi River. Now he would inform them that the free navigation of the Mississippi River was of far less consequence to the West than to the South. It was a matter of little importance to the West whether this river was open or not, but to the South it was a matter of life and death. Nineteen-twentieths of the produce of the West now found its way to New-York and Boston Harbors by other routes than the Mississippi River, and it could all come by other routes, with very little detriment to Western interests.

CROTON DEPARTMENT—OPENING OF BIDS.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday by the Croton Board: Sewer in New-street, from Exchange place to Wall-street, awarded to J. DUFFY, at $1,121 60; sewer in Oak-street, from James to Chambers-street, awarded to J. DUFFY, at $894 80; sewer in Seventeenth-street, from Avenue A to the East River, awarded to O. FARLEY, at $4,712 50, out of 14 bidders; sewer in Fourth-avenue, 100 feet north of Thirty-fifth-street, to sewer in Thirty-fifth-street, awarded to L. RACK, at $811 25. These need not be submitted to the Common Council under the new State law, but work will be at once commenced, and when completed, if the assessment list is not confirmed within 15 days after presentation, it is considered as confirmed.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the weekly ballance of the county was sent in by the Comptroller, and amounted to $361,921 29. A communication was received from the Comptroller, with reference to the payment of county warrants. The use of the chamber of the Board was tendered to the Commission appointed by the Legislature to revise the City Charter and prepare a new one. The Superior Court was allowed, by report, an extra clerk for the trial term, at $1,000 per annum, and the Court of Common Pleas a "docket clerk," at the same rate. Some unimportant bills were ordered paid, and several petitions and requisitions appropriately referred; after which the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. HENRY VIERBROCK, of No. 39 Howard-street, who was thrown from his wagon, on the Bloomingdale-road, near Eighty-sixth-street, on last Friday night, died yesterday of his injuries. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts; O. B. Matteson, of Utica; A. B. Dickinson, of U. T., and S. G. Andrews, of Rochester; Hollis White, of Niagara Falls; Capt. Cole, of the United States Navy; Dr. McDougal, of the United States Army; and E. E. Potter, and D. B. Macomb, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

Dr. W. J. Hoge, of New-York; E. Du Mont, of Mobile, Ala.; C. P. Thompson, of Richmond; J. French, of Boston, and Miguel Vintequil and lady, from Mexico, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. W. C. Kibbe, of California; Gen. C. Munroe, of Michigan; W. W. Ready, of Texas; W. Scott, of the U. S. Navy, and lady; U. Gilbert, of Troy; J. C. Gilman, of Rochester; Prof. C. Heumar and lady, of New-Orleans; and G. Y. Lawrence, of Pittsfield, Mass., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. A. R. Corbin, of Washington; Pedro V. Huerta, of Ecuador; and G. Smaley, of San Francisco, are at the Lafarge House.

Hon. J. H. Graham, of Delhi, N. Y.; Lieut. Tweedy, of Connecticut, and Mrs. Fanny Kemble, of Massachusetts, are at the Albemarle House.

Col. Bellows, of New-York; Jas. O. Kane, of the U. S. Navy; B. Briggs, of England, and Col. Davenport, of Bath, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. E. F. Smith, of the U. S. A., and P. J. Goddard, of Providence, are at the Brevoort House."

DEAFNESS.—One of the latest instances of the professional skill of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of St. Mark's-place, in this City, is the complete cure of Mr. CHAS. SHELDON, of Troy, who has been deaf from infancy. The case is a remarkable one, and adds one more to the many proofs of the great success of Dr. LIGHTHILL in this specialty of his profession.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES OF ENGLISH CARPETING REDUCED!—A great opportunity now offered for bargains in new Spring carpeting; English medallion and velvet carpets, 6-4 wide; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpeting, rugs, mats, matting, window shades, table and piano covers, druggets, stair carpets and rods, Dutch carpeting, &c., displayed in the spacious salesrooms, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Housekeepers and carpet buyers are invited to call.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalised iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, with superb performances afternoon and evening, and all the other attractions and novelties at all hours.

Star-Spangled Hat,
STAR-SPANGLED HAT.
A NEW DESIGN,
APPROPRIATE FOR THE TIMES,
INTRODUCED MONDAY, APRIL 29,
BY GENIN, NO 513 BROADWAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Zouave Fez Caps
in any quantity and at short notice.
WARNOCK & CO.,
Army Hatters,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

Dr. Gifford's Homœopathic Catarrh Pills, No 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DR. GIFFORD'S HOMŒOPATHIC CATARRH PILLS, No. 19.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
CATARRH is readily detected by discharges from the nose and throat, headache, nose bleed, irritation about the throat, elongation of the palate, and other symptoms of a similar character.
For CATARRH, ACUTE or CHRONIC, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant remedy is found in GIFFORD'S CATARRH PILLS. In most cases this disease has become chronic, and in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the necessity of thorough and uniform medication. To do this take two pills night and morning without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease after which two pills each night will soon complete the cure.
Twenty-five cents per box, or five boxes for $1, with book sent by mail, free of charge. Address
PHILIP LEE, No. 192 William st., New-York.
Sold at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 489 Broadway, and by JOHN MEAKIM, No. 679 Broadway; also, in Brooklyn, by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., and MILNE, No. 217 Fulton st., and by Druggists and dealers generally.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special at ention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Let the Hat-wearing Public of New-York bear in mind that while the retail trade in general purchase their stocks of soft hats ready-made, ESPENSCHEID alone manufactures his in his own establishment, and therefore his fabrics are of a superior quality, whilst his prices are much less than those that buy to sell again. ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

D. S. Barnes'
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MEDICINE DEPOT
Has removed from Park-row to
No. 202 Broadway,
Between Fulton and John sts.
Attention invited to the retail department.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machine. $40.
With Binder, Hemmer, &c., complete.
THE BEST FAMILY MACHINE IN USE.
Underpaients of Howe and others. Agents wanted.
PARKER SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 449 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill-effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Company.—Prices reduced, with new patent hemmer, new patent tucker and marker, new patent bosom gauge, binder, &c. Agents wanted at No. 538 Broadway.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

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Cartes de Visite Portraits Executed equal to the Paris pictures. By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MARRIED.

OLNEY—BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 25, at Trinity Church, by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, Mr. CHARLES F. OLNEY to Miss S. LOUISE BROWN, daughter of Jameson D. Brown, Esq.

CLITZ—COHU.—On Tuesday, April 16, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, EDWARD M. CLITZ to SARAH COHU, second daughter of Wm. Cohu, all of this City.

DIED.

ONDERDONK.—In this City, on Tuesday, April 30, Right Rev. BENJAMIN TREADWELL ONDERDONK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York, in the 70th year of his age.

The clergy generally, and the friends and relatives of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 35 West 27th st., on Tuesday, May 7, at 2 o'clock P. M. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st.

REES.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, ANNABELLA, eldest daughter of James and Hannah Rees, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Broadway.

LANGDON.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, JANE W., widow of Thomas W. Langdon, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of her brother, Isaac J. Greenwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 81 West 32d-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

GRAY.—In this City, on Monday, April 29, of consumption, Mrs. GRAY, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Alexander McDonald, No. 58 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ESSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 30, PETER ESSEN, in the 91st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral to morrow.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, April 30, AMASA WRIGHT, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 91 Montague-st., on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Colchester, Conn., for interment.

BOUGHTON.—On Monday evening, April 29, JOSEPH BOUGHTON, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 167 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HOFFMAN.—In the 82d year of her age, JULIA, daughter of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of New-York.

BUSH.—In Portchester, Westchester County, on Monday, April 29, FRANCES BUSH, daughter of the late William Bush.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church.

PREVOST.—In Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., on Monday, April 29, Miss CAROLINE S. PREVOST, eldest daughter of the late Major George W. Prevost, of the British Army.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Thursday, May 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—In Irvington, N. Y., on Monday, April 29, EMMA DE LONGUEVILLE, wife of Samuel W. Reynolds, and daughter of the late B. Cushman, of Portland, Me., aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEROY.—In Morristown, N. J., on Monday, April 29, LUCY ELLEN, daughter of James H. and Amelia W. Heroy, aged 4 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Morristown, on Thursday, May 2, at 11 A. M.

HOFFMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 28, JULIA, daughter of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of this City.

BUDD.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, April 25, of heart disease, SARAH E., wife of Thomas G. Budd, of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of James S. and Rachel Hull, of New-York, in the 32d year of her age.

HOFFMAN.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 28, JULIA, daughter of the late Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of this City.

BUDD.—In Charleston, S. C., on Thursday, April 25, of heart disease, SARAH E., wife of Thomas G. Budd, of Charleston, S. C., and daughter of James S. and Rachel Hull, of New-York, in the 32d year of her age.

☞ The relatives and friends of the late RUTHERFORD MEODY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 West 21st st., at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday.) The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of a Lottery, having this day attended the drawing of the Kentucky State Lotteries, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel:

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS No. 265—April 30, 1861.
16, 57, 60, 63, 36, 7, 46, 77, 67, 12, 8, 23, 73.
KENTUCKY, CLASS No. 256—April 30, 1861.
54, 46, 27, 11, 19, 14, 1, 56, 57, 36, 16, 59, 41.

Witness our hands at Covington, Ky., this Tuesday, April 30, 1861.

Commissioners. {J. P. NOONAN. JACKSON SPARROW. THOMAS BIRD.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.
IT HAS NO EQUAL ON EARTH.

No mother who has ever tried Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to GIVE REST TO YOURSELF, AND RELIEF AND HELP TO YOUR INFANT.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits of many mothers.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR
TO USE
TO USE
TO USE
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it.

IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
IT IS A STANDARD MEDICINE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.
ITS FAME IS WORLD WIDE.

Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. WINSLOW for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" shall have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 13 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK.

A CARD.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO. have now ready for inspection the largest and most elegant assortment of
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
ever offered, manufactured from goods purchased at the recent great decline, and cut in their celebrated style, which they offer at very low prices.
The public are invited to call and examine the novelties.
Nos. 328, 260 and 360 Broadway, corner Warren-st.,
Nos. 459 and 461 Broadway, corner Grand-st.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Invite attention to their NEW SPRING STOCK of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETING, comprising new and beautiful styles, which they are offering at extraordinary low rates.
Medallion and Velvets from 9s. to 14s. per yard.
Tapestry, from 1s. to 8s. per yard.
Brussels from 8s. to 10s. per yard.
3-ply from 7s. to 8s. per yard.
Ingrain from 3s to 6s. per yard.
Oil-cloths from 3s. to 9s. per yard.

$100,000
IN
FURNITURE,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
BY
DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.
Owing to the great decline in our Southern wholesale trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand, we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
At either of our three stores: No. 37 Bowery, at wholesale and retail; No. 163 Chatham-st., at retail; No. 143 Bowery, at retail.

LADIES' BRACELETS, AT BARGAINS.
Ladies' Band Bracelets, $1 and $2 each; usual price, $3 and $5 each.
Ladies' Link Bracelets, $2 and $3 each; usual price, $4 and $6 each.
Ladies' Chain Bracelets, $3 and $5 each; usual price, $6 and $9 each.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED.—SUCH IS 'THE INVALID'S MEDICAL CONFIDANT," published for the benefit of (and as a warning to) young persons who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, etc., supplying the means of cure. The price is only six cents, but it contains information that cannot be valued in money, and was never previously made public. Thousands of young people, and many who may be called middle-aged, have good reason to be desirous of solving some delicate question concerning the present state of their own organization. Those questions are of such a nature that privacy must be preserved. The unfortunate sufferers are unwilling to tell their troubles, face to face with any person, as is shown by the correspondence extracted from in this work, and their natural anxiety to learn the means of cure pointed out by us. We furnish copies free, when the inquirer sends an address, with a three cent stamp.
DR. JOHN B. OGDEN & CO.,
No. 64 John-st., New-York.

NOTICE! NOTICE!
WESTERN HOTEL,
NO. 9 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK,
A few doors from Broadway, in the centre of the business part of the City.
The subscriber most cheerfully informs his friends and patrons and the public generally, that this Hotel is in complete order, having been entirely refitted and refurnished since the late fire. A continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed in past years is solicited.
THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER.

APPLETONS'
MAP OF THE
SEAT OF WAR.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price. A liberal discount to dealers.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

MILITARY.

IMPORTANT TO
MILITARY SURGEONS, OFFICERS, ETC.

IN PRESS. WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.

A HAND-BOOK FOR THE MILITARY SURGEON.

Being a compendium of the duties of the Medical Officer in the field, including

MILITARY HYGIENE.

The Sanitary Management of the Camp, the Clothing of Troops, the PREPARATION OF FOOD for Health and Sickness, etc. With practical remarks on the treatment of Camp Dysentery and general diseases, and on the most important points in

WAR SURGERY,

BY

CHARLES S. TRIPLER, A. M., M. D.,

Surgeon United States Army,

AND

GEORGE C. BLACKMAN, M. D.,

Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio.

One vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $1.

Will be sent by mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of the price. Published by

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW-YORK:
RUDD & CARLETON, No. 130 Grand-st.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway.

MEDICAL BOARD.

A Medical Board will convene in the City of New-York on the 1st of May ensuing, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, in accordance with the following Order.

There are now five vacancies in the Medical Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1861.
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble in New-York City on the 1st day of May next, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment as may be invited to present themselves before the Board.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.
Surgeon CLEMENT A. FINLEY.
Surgeon CHARLES MCDOUGALL.
Surgeon W. J. SLOAN.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

Applications must be addressed to the Secretary of War; must state the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of birth. They must also be accompanied (references will receive no attention) by respectable testimonials of his profession, the moral and physical qualifications requisite for filling creditably the responsible station, and for performing ably the arduous and active duties of an officer of the Medical Staff. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age.

There are now five vacancies the Medical Staff.

ON TO THE SOUTH.

All able-bodied men, especially those who have seen service, can enlist in the Garibaldi Guard, First Regiment of Foreign Riflemen. Americans, Italians, Hungarians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Germans and Poles, come one, come all. Good rations and perfect drill. Call at once at the Armory, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway. D'UTASS, Colonel.
TAKATS, Adjt. CHARLES B. NORTON, Paymaster.

AROUSE, VOLUNTEERS!!!

Mechanics, laborers, and able-bodied men of every nation wanted, for the FIRST REGIMENT, NEW-YORK LEGION. Also, First Lieutenant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, also four colored servants, at No. 1,272 and 662 Broadway and in Cortlandt-st., between Front and Washington sts. MEN TAKEN INTO QUARTERS AS SOON AS ENLISTED. Apply early, as the Regiment is preparing to leave for Washington in a few days.

MEETING FRANCAIS.

Reunion générale à STEUBEN HOUSE, MERCRED prochain, 1er Mai, à 7½ heures du soir. Le Comite nommé samedi Dernier convoque tous les citoyens aîés de manifester leurs sympathies pour L'UNION AMERICAINE, et de déterminer leur coöperation dans les mesures propres à assurer son maintien.

A. SUVIAN, A. ROLE,
V. FAIDER, L. HEINRICH,
C. FROMONT.

NOTICE. NOTICE
READY FOR DELIVERY.
MILITARY CAPS in large quantities
ON HAND,
and for sale at

AUCTION SALES.

SOLOMON DINGEE, Auctioneer.
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION.
DINGEE & HOLDEN will sell at Auction on
MONDAY, May 6 at 10 A.M., at
No. 30 East 18th-st;
Near Union-square, the residence of
DION BOURCICAULT, Esq.,
whose present success in London will prevent his return to this country for some years.

We now offer his large assortment of household furniture, comprising in part 8rard grand action piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, in red and green reps, lounges, bookcases and writing desks, reclining Turkish and easy chairs, bedsteads, carpets and oil-cloths, clocks, vases and window cornices, expensive mantel and pier glasses; also, the kitchen furniture, with which sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st. and No. 1,244 Broadway.

LOCKWOOD BROTHERS, Auctioneers.
STORE NO 44 MURRAY-ST., NEAR CHURCH ST.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF
STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,
&c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, MAY 2, AT 9 O'CLOCK
A. M., at No. 68 West Baltic st., between Clinton and Henry sts., Brooklyn, a very large and general assortment of handsome furniture in good order—Rosewood parlor suite, nine pieces, in maroon and crimson brocatel; oak suite, in green-worsted damask, four pieces; R. W. secretary and book-case, splendid mantel clock, verd antique marble, with tazzas to match; mahogany and walnut chamber furniture, excellent hair mattresses, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rich lace, muslin and worsted damask window curtains and shades, walnut dining-room furniture, an excellent assortment of rich French china dinner and tea sets, Bohemian cut glass, French silver-plated ware, valuable oil-painting, "View of the naturs. pass through the Rock near Florence" cost $200 in Italy; a rare and valuable engraving from Overbeck's painting "Triumphs of Religion in the Arts," with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
F. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 3, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 159 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., handsome furniture, consisting of carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top tables; crimson mohair curtains; lace draperies, gilt cornices, gilt chandeliers, elegant mirrors with marble bases; oak frame mirrors and cornices; rosewood extension dining table, oak desk, oak tables, marble-top, oak chairs, cane seats, rocking chair, bronze chandeliers; rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes, lounges, bedding, &c.; Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, hair mattresses; also kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL
at Auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 2 Cottage-row, Ravenswood, (opposite the church,) Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains and fixtures, marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood parlor suite, covered in plush; hall stand, music stand, sofa, reading chairs, mirrors, fire screen, rosewood secretary, work-table, extension dining-table, mahogany sideboard, high-back chairs, oil-cloths, lace window curtains, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, bolsters and pillows; kitchen furniture, &c.
Steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 9 o'clock A. M. Ferry at Hell-Gate, 86th-st., crosses every ten minutes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT
Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1861, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 36 Nassau-st., a dark bay horse, 16 hands high, 6 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind in all harness, well suited for a coupe horse; a fine bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, kind in all harness, and very stylish.
Also, black carriage harness, about 15 hands high, stylish drivers in single and double harness, warranted sound and kind in all harness; a set silver-plated double harness, in good order; roakaway carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT RESTAURANT
furniture, fixtures, &c., and fine stock of wines, liquors and cigars. EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, at the well-known restaurant No. 111 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., all the furniture, fixtures, &c., and a very fine stock of wines, liquors and cigars.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-
gans at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a fine and fresh lot of Spring goods direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.
725 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-
gans at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. DAVIS & CO., at No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, adapted to Spring trade.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,)
May 1, at 1 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st., an assortment of City built top and no top wagons; one two seated rockaway, together with an assortment of single and double harness.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT TO LET ON THE HUDSON—Situated on east bank of the river, 5 minutes' walk from Riverdale Station and one hour from the City by cars. The house is 50x50, two stories with attic; there are, besides, all other suitable outbuildings, two graperies, yielding annually 1,500 pounds choice fruit; the grounds contain ten acres highly-cultivated land, on which is produced about $1,000 worth choice fruit, mostly grapes; if desired, horses, carriages, &c., will be let with the premises. Apply at ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS', No. 7 Coenties-slip, corner of Water-st.

A SPLENDID LOCATION.—FURNISHED country house to let, containing eleven rooms, handsomely furnished; stable and two acres of ground, well laid out, with choice flowers and fruit trees. The grounds are high and healthy. Situated ten minutes' walk from the depôt, and half an hour's ride from the City by two different railroads and steamboats. Apply to F. HUERSTED, No 630 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED COUNTRY house situated at Summit, N. J., with four acres of land, stables, &c.; one hour's ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from New-York: house has hot and cold water throughout and all modern improvements. Apply to F. & F. FOWLER, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS MODern built high stoop 3 story house, with every convenience for housekeeping; pleasantly situated in Broadway square, between 46th and 47th sts. Inquire of B. JONES'S corner of Broadway and 43d-st., or A. HOOD, No. 4 William st. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—IN A SMALL FRENCH PRIVATE FAMily, a second floor back room, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, baths in the house, large pantries. Rent $12 per month, in advance. Has a hall bed room. Apply at No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

$750.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—
A very handsome three-story house, in a first-class neighborhood in Brooklyn; rent taken in board by a family of three. Apply at No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 13.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, WITHout small children, a furnished house, beautifully situated on the Hudson, one hour from the City. Rent taken in board. Address C., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, THE FURnished house, No. 36 East 13th-st., near University-place. Address Box No. 712 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT LOW RENT.—Apply to GOODMAN & JESUP, No. 112 Broadway.

A SMALL HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. Rent $75 a month. Inquire at No. 155 East 19th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—THE three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 270 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, near Nevins-st., in good order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, BON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York; or to T. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 134 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN—
(Late Williamsburg,) several new brick and frame houses, beautifully situated on 2d and 4th sts., between north 5th and 6th sts., at very low prices. Also, 600 lots for sale or lease. Apply to CHARLES FOWLER, corner North 9th and 2d sts.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT West Hoboken, facing the City of New-York. Possession given 1st of May. Apply at A. ANDERSON'S Land Office, Paterson-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, water and gas introduced, built in best manner, in Clermont-av., Brooklyn. Apply to A. M. TREDWELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP AND 4 story house in 39th-st., near 4th-av., containing all the improvements; will be sold very low. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, WITH 20 to 30 acres of good land, fruit, shade and running water. Buildings modern, ample and substantial; location healthy and accessible to the City daily. Price about $15,000. Address, giving full particulars, (none other will be noticed,) BENJAMIN, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED AT ONCE—A FURNISHED COTtage, 6 or 8 rooms, with garden, for six months; must be within one hour of City Hall; on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroad preferred. Address M. J. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A WELL LOCATED TENement property, by a responsible party, who would take charge of it personally. Address stating full particulars, OBERMAN, Box No. 171 *Times* Office. No agent need apply.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER A FURNISHED house in the country large enough to accommodate two adults, four children and four servants. Address stating terms, &c., Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF furniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail. Also, Mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.,
four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE —Plain, decorated and grained. Solid walnut and oak sets. Mattresses spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 and upwards. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, in all colors, warranted. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. P. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st opposite Wooster

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 123 BROADWAY, engraves cards, plates, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, door-plates

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDing.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or at Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

STEADY POWER AND
LIGHT ROOMS at
LOW RATES, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 169 Walker-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE NEW AND ELegant five-story, marble front store on the northeast corner of Broome and Greene sts., 50 feet front on Broome-st., by 100 on Greene st., with vaults on both streets, and basement 12 feet high. Can be divided into two stores if required.
Also, the first floor and basement of the adjoining store on Broome-st., 25x95 feet; both stores are built in the most substantial manner, and the vaults covered with granite flagging.
Also, a five-story, marble front store, 22x75 feet, on the north side of Howard st., 100 feet west of Broadway.
The above stores will be ready for occupation by the middle of April, or before.
Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., between 12 and 2 o'clock, or to Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Architect, No. 472 Broadway, from 9 A. M., to 2 P. M.

TO LET—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 214 WEST 14th-st; modern house No. 91 East 29th-st.; 3 story house No. 132 Thompson-st.; 2-story house No. 172 Thompson-st.; small modern house N. 105 East 27th-st; 2 story house No. 294 West 14th-st.; 3-story house No. 79 Greene-st.; part of 3-story house No. 125 East 39th-st; store No. 249 Front-st.; 3-story house and two lots No. 100 &c. East 13th-st; stable (rear) No. 25 Bond-st.; 2-story, &c., house No. 482 Broome st; modern house No. 105 2d-av.; house and seven lots 39th. st. and 1st-av.; new modern house, 38th st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. JACKSON.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE—IN A CENtral position in this City, very suitable for a carriage-factory or any other kind of manufacturing business. The main building is 107 by 22 feet, three stories and basement with plenty of light. There is a large yard, well paved, a portion of which is covered by a brick shed, tin roof, 82 by 45 feet. Also, a stable on the premises, with stalls for four horses, carriage-house and hay-loft. For further particulars apply on the premises, Nos. 76 and 78 Sullivan-st. ROBERT C. EVANS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE OLD ESTABLISHed Eating-house, No. 80 Chatham-st., formerly occupied by Crooks, with boiler, ranges, &c., all ready to commence business immediately. This is a favorable opportunity for any person to commence the business; would be let reasonable to a good tenant. For further particulars, apply to GEO. JANEWAY, Bergen Point, N. J., or J. CROTHERS, No. 90 Chatham-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brown-stone front dwelling house on the north side of Rapelye st., being the first house east of Hicks-st; high-stoop, all modern improvements, and in a quiet and genteel neighborhood. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE AND VERY CONVENIENT dwelling, stable and 8 lots of ground on 64d-st., between 2d and 1st avs. The house is 2-story, with 2-story extension. The ground is beautifully shaded and fruited, grape arbor, &c., &c. Rent reasonable to a good family. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$1.000 HOUSE TO LET FOR $800.—A most desirable location, house 4-story basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front new, with all the modern improvements, No. 147 East 15th-st., one block from Dr. Tyng's Church. Apply at No. 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, brown-stone front, size 27 feet 6 inches by 63; handsomely frescoed; has rosewood parlor doors, two mair rases; situate corner of 8th-st. and Washington-square, late residence of F. A. Palmer, Esq. Inquire of T. A. BEGER, 72 East 26th-st., or A. J. MIXSELL, 306 4th-st.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—A THREE-STORY house, with high stoop, and water and gas throughout; pleasantly located at No. 62 Bleecker-st., Jersey City, about five minutes' walk from the ferry; to let low to a good tenant. Inquire of W. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWOstory and basement brick houses in De Kalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—HANDSOME BLOWN-STONE HOUSE partially furnished; rent moderate; secured by boarders now in the house, and who will remain. References required. Address JAMES, Box No. 112 *Times* Office, with real name and address. No other noticed.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—SEPARately or together, 4 lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome, now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE large cottage, carriage house and six handsomely shaded lots of ground, situated on high ground, near the corner of Broadway and 54th-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE YEARS, SEPARATELY or together, four lots on Attorney and Ridge sts., between Delancey and Broome sts., now occupied as an iron foundry by John R. Platt, to be vacant on May 1. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 5 WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, near Court-st., three stories, 13 rooms, gas, range bath, hot and cold water, and furnace; house in good repair. Inquire of J. BROWN, or at No. 383 Broome-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE.—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY brick house and store on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of De Kalb-av. Rent $250. Apply at BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—VERY EXTENSIVE PREMISES, NOS. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st.; they are well lighted and ventilated, and very suitable for military drill-rooms. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 253 West 34th-st., with all the modern improvements; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 243 West 34th-st.

TO LET—ALL OR A PART OF THE NEW STORE, No. 262 Canal st., near Broadway; Albert stone front; finished up in best manner; arranged for three tenants. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS MARble front store, No. 554 Broadway, six stories high, with sub-cellar; rent $7,000 per annum. Apply at the office of French's Hotel.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A TWO story and basement house, No. 174 26th-st., with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, and at a reduced rent. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 331 WEST 15TH-st., consisting of two large rooms, with folding doors, and two bed-rooms on the second floor and one on the third, and back basement; water and gas. Rent $175.

TO LET—HALF OF THE VERY DESIRABLE first-class dwelling-house No. 348 West 22d-st.; modern conveniences. Rent low to a small family. Inquire on the premises, of Mr. DURKEN.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, back parlor and inclosed plazza, with two hall pantries, use of bath, gas, chandeliers, &c. Inquire at No. 91 St. Mark's place.

A COSY LITTLE HOUSE FOR $300.—HAS all the modern improvements; small family and best of references required. A bargain for some one. Apply at No. 689 8th-av., corner 48th-st.

PART OF A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE front house to let, at a low rent, to a good tenant; modern improvements, chandeliers, gas fixtures, &c. Apply at No. 316 Lexington av.

TO LET—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house No. 160 West 49th-st., near 8th-av., in good order; has the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to E. S. YOUNG, No. 25 Nassau-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE O. Mauran, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house is now being thoroughly repaired. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315 West 22d-st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY AND basement house, No. 289 West 19th-st., replete with every convenience, gas fixtures, etc. Immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287 West 19th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY ONLY, THE second story and one basement of the neat 2-story house No. 659 Greenwich-st. House is in good order; neighborhood good. Rent $200. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 4TH-AV., near 22d-st. Hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT 3 STORY BRICK HOUSE in West 54th-st., near Broadway. Apply to AARON J. MIXSEL, No. 96 East 13th-st.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house No. 31 West 45th-st., near 5th-av. Rent low. Open from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 45x200.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

BARGAINS—LOW RENTS.—LOFTS, OFFICES and basements to let, with or without steam power.
OAK HALL, No. 84 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 652 4th-st., with gas and water, in a good neighborhood.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
JOHN MORRISON & SON,
IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
OF
SMALL WARES, DRESS TRIMMINGS
AND
RIBBONS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 751 BROADWAY,
Between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

MISS SHEPPARD BEGS TO INFORM her friends and ladies generally that she has removed to No. 160 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs., where she can be consulted in cases where the hair is thin, bald, or becoming gray.

DR. BEALES HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 West 19th-st.

LEATHER.

10,000 SIDES OAK-TANNED LEATHER, for military purposes; 3,000 sides in rough. For sale by WM. H. HOOPLE, No. 67 Gold-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, preferring to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house, gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance,) carpenter's shop, hot houses, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres, under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City, by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. This property could easily be turned into a first-class suburban hotel, and is so situated that it would command a very profitable business. For particulars, address Box No. 2,234 Post office, with real name. The place may be had immediately.

FOR SALE IN ROCKLAND COUNTY—A country store and dwelling, with or without goods, in the thriving village of Spring Valley, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, situated on the corner of Main and Church sts.; lot is 72 feet front, by 157 deep, with barn on rear; house is 32x36 feet on ground, with extension of 6 feet included in the store. 2½ stories and basement, and contains 17 rooms besides store; hall through centre of house, with one stoop on rear, two on front, and one over the extension; location desirable and healthy; well adapted for Summer boarders; buildings new and built by day's work. Also, a very desirable country residence, containing 8 rooms, with outbuildings, and 2 acres of ground, well stocked with young fruit trees; ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley; 30 acres of land can be had in connection if desired. For further particulars, inquire of AARON D. BLAUVELT, Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With 20 acres of land highly cultivated, a fine assortment of fruit trees in full bearing, mansion 50 feet square, built in best manner; grapery, greenhouse, fine garden, handsome shrubbery, lawn, &c.; pure spring water carried to top of house; surface of the country is rolling, not rough; location highly attractive, climate unsurpassed for health, and the neighborhood a desirable one; distant from New York City by railroad 1¾ hours in New-Jersey. More land can be had if wanted. Persons wishing to buy an attractive and valuable property, may obtain particulars by addressing, with real name, J. G., Box No. 2 575 New-York City Post-office, but the communications of irresponsible parties will not be noticed.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT HUDSON PARK, half mile from the depôt at Souyten Duyvil, 12 miles from New York, an Italian villa, situated on the banks of the Hudson River. The grounds, about three acres, are highly improved and laid out in the most tasteful manner. There is a coach-house and stable, gas-house, ice house, &c. The dwelling is large and roomy, every modern improvement and is about 35x80 feet, two-story and attic and basement, and situated in one of the most healthy and beautiful places in the vicinity of New-York. It has cost over $50,000. It will be sold low, or rented to a good tenant on very reasonable terms. Apply to WM. LYELL, No. 34 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—SITUAted on the Walkill River, 12 miles west of Newburgh, by first-rate road, near daily mail and two daily stages, and convenient to schools, stores and churches. For healthfulness, fine drives, and beautiful scenery, in a rich valley, with Shawangunk, Catskill and Fishkill mountains in the distance, this location is hardly surpassed. About half acre of ground, with fine garden, and privilege for horses, carriage and cow. The splendid farm, attached to mansion, is for sale; and another of first quality, on same river, subject to present lease. Each will pay 7 per cent., as an investment. Inquire of subscriber, at Shawangunk, N. Y.
GEORGE G. GRAHAM.

TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat; the house containing 12 rooms; is delightfully situated near New-Rochelle and close by the Neptune House. It is immediately upon and commands fine views of the Sound. The grounds, comprising six acres, are handsomely laid out, with flower and kitchen garden, a fine terrace and good orchard; excellent boating, bathing and fishing; coach house, stable, and bathing-house on the premises; within 35 minutes of the cars, 3 minutes of the steamboat, and one hour of the City. Rent $500. Inquire of JOHN BOLTON, Pelham.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE —Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near North Bellville, N. J., and about 10 miles from the City. The house is a new one, in the Italian style, with 3 towers. It contains 9 parlors, a library, and 6 principal bedrooms, besides kitchen, laundry, butler's pantry, &c., and servants rooms; parlors and bedrooms spacious, with high ceilings. There are 40 acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad; rent, $900, or, with less land, $600. Apply at No. 70 West 38th-st.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON—FOR SALE or to let, with 6 or 12 acres of land, distant 500 yards from the station at Riverdale, and commanding an extensive river view. The house has double brick walls, and contains parlor, dining-room, library and billiard-room, all of full size, also 14 bedrooms and 4 dressing-rooms. The attic and basement are finished throughout; gas fitting and plumbing on all the stories. Inquire of BABCOCK, BROS. & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN RYE—LARGE MODERN BUILT house, with 16½ acres of highly improved land. The situation is unsurpassed, commanding a fine view of the Sound. On the place is a good well of water, and an abundance of fruit. Rye is located on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour's ride from this City. Apply to W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Beaver-street.

DWELLING TO LET—IN THE HEALTHY and beautiful City of Elizabeth, N. J., only 40 minutes' ride by railroad or steamboat from New-York, and one block from N. J. and C. Railroad depôts; a dwelling house containing 11 finished rooms, and supplied with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Apply to AMOS CLARK, Nos. 398, 400 and 402 Bowery, or on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINEly situated on the East River; house contains eleven rooms; furnace and range; grounds 100 feet front on the river, by about 400 feet deep; well stocked with fine pear trees and grape vines in full bearing; will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or at No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, with about 14 acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine young orchard in bearing, with a beautiful lawn in front and rear of the house, and about three acres of wood land. For particulars, apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York, or to J. DAVIDSON, on the premises.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story and basement house, corner of Riverdale av. and Prospect-st.; furnished with gas in every story; water, well, stable &c. Rent, $350 per annum. The house has been built only a few years; modern style. Apply to F. S. COZZENS, No 73 Warren st., New-York, or to B. A STARR, next to Post-office, Yonkers.

TO LET—A FINE LARGE STONE RESIDENCE at Roseville, Newark, the finest situation in the place, overlooking the City and surrounding country, piazzas all round, 12 rooms, lot 75x200; railroad depôt and stages convenient. Rent, $460. Apply to CYRUS PECK, No. 18 Wall-st., N. Y. office Continental Ins. Co.

TO LET AT MOUNT VERNON—45 MINUTES' ride from 27th-st. depôt, a neat cottage, on 1st-av., near 3d-st.; a very pleasant location and grounds well shaded; parlor and dining room on first floor; four rooms on second floor, and a detached kitchen for Summer use. Rent, $125. Apply to J. HOWLAND, Greenwich Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN NEWARK, N. J.—A LARGE RESIdence on Broad-st., five minutes' walk from New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Inquire of J. C. JACKSON, No. 48 Wall st.; or of J. P. JACKSON, Jr., No. 263 Broad-st., Newark. Also, a small three-story brick dwelling, same distance. Inquire as above.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND STABLE AND ABOUT 5 acres of ground, pleasantly situated on the Post-road from New-York to Albany, about one mile south of the Railroad depôt and Steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 32 Boorman place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED on the banks of the Hudson River, at Glenwood, three-quarters of a mile above Yonkers. Trains stop at suitable hours for persons doing business in New-York. Apply to D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 190 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—AT THE VILLAGE OF BEDFORD, Westchester county, a very pleasantly situated cottage house, containing eight rooms, with stable, cow-house, garden, and pasture for cows. Also, the use of a boat on the lake. Rent $150 per annum. Apply to A. SIMPSON, No. 366 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—THE SECOND story of a first-class brick house; four fire places, back-stairs, &c., to a small family without servant; rent $12 per month; on Palmetto-st., between Broadway and Bushwick-av. Inquire on the premises, only 25 minutes' ride from South 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry residence, delightfully situated, with eight acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit, grapery, &c. House either furnished or unfurnished. Distant one hour's ride by rail from City Hall. Inquire of E. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A LARGE two story house with kitchen and gas throughout; also, a large garden with fruit; also, a stable for two horses and carriage; about two minutes' walk from depôt: trains leave hourly; rent, $400. Address W. J. MAGIE, Esq., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH SEVEN ROOMS and garden, in Passaic, New-Jersey, 11 miles from New-York; three minutes' walk to depôt. Rent $125; commutation $45, by Erie Railroad; 40 minutes to City. Inquire of J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10½ A. M. to 4 P. M.

A RARE CHANCE.—TO LEASE, A GENTEEL two-story house, with three acres of rich land, fifty fruit trees, stable and out-houses, in Flatland, L. I., 45 minutes' ride from Fulton Ferry; rent to a responsible tenant, $350. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 40 Nassau-st., corner of John.

TO LET—A FRENCH COTTAGE, 11 ROOMS, AND 25 acres of land fronting on the Sound at Byram Point, Portchester depôt, N. Y. and N. H. Railroad. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & WARING, 24 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, VILLAGE Residences, farms, and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NEWPORT—A desirable place on Pelham-st., near Atlantic Hotel, for the season or year. Rent $600 to $700. Price $7,000. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE, 20 MILES FROM the City, and one mile from the Hudson River Railroad station and steamboat landing at Hastings. Apply to I. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank Building, corner of Dey and Greenwich sts.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—4 FURNISHED COTtages at Far Rockaway, with ice houses and stables. Inquire of N. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A WELL-FINISHED two-story and basement house, containing eight rooms, pantries, &c., in complete order. Rent $250. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET.—A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE (46 rooms)—good fishing and fowling—at Amityville, L. I. B. SKIDMORE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of back parlor and two large rooms on second floor, with closets and bedrooms, can be had at No. 220 East Broadway. Gentlemen and their wives preferred. No objection to children.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OWNING A large house, inclosed with six lots as a flower and fruit garden, could spare one or two rooms on second or third story, to two gentlemen of good moral character, with partial board, for the Summer months; no other boarders; location very pleasant; one minute from three lines of cars to different ferries; terms, $4 per week. Apply in 23d st., first house from 3d av., near 4th-av., South Brooklyn. N. B.—Saltwater bathing very near. Also, horse and carriage accommodations, if required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING between 8th and 12th sts., a little west of Broadway, have a fine, well-furnished room supplied with gas, hot and cold water, furnace, register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other boarders taken; satisfactory references required. Address, with name, J. L. C., Box No 127 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, ON the second floor, either furnished or unfurnished, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms to let, with board, in a house having all convenience; would handsomely accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 194 2d-av.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINgle or in suites, with board, in a first-class house in 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. A private table if desired. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Prices reduced.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE PLEASANT front rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, has gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $9 and $14 per week, according to rooms.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, No. 134 West 40th st., four story English basement house, will let a handsome room, modern improvements, to a gentleman and wife, furnished or unfurnished, a truly desirable home. Call as above or address GRAIN BROKER, No. 67 South-st.

BOARDING—IN A GENTEEL HOUSE, WHERE all the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Rooms on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen or families. Also, two single rooms, at No. 33 Clinton-place, near Broadway.

BOARDING—IN FOURTEENTH-STREET, ABOVE 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on second floor, and single room on third floor, in a first-class house and table. A pleasant Summer residence. Address H. E., Box No. 666 Post-office. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen who would room together, will be accommodated with a fire, well-furnished front room in a private family, where there are no children. Apply at No. 89 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY would take a gentleman, or a gentleman and his wife, (without children,) as boarders; first-class house and pleasant location; large front room. Address J. S., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—SMALL FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen, who desire really neat and genteel board, at moderate rates, can be well accommodated at No. 13 Ashland-place, (Perry-st.,) between Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a few single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms on second floor and good board, in a private family, may obtain such by applying at No. 48 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

BOARDING—NO. 79 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR ST. George's Church, in a private family; the entire second floor, together or

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

STATE AND CITY LOANS.
NEW-YORK STATE LOANS,
5, 6 and 6 per cent.
OHIO STATE LOANS,
6 per cent.,
Due in 1860, 1870, 1879 and 1886.
INDIANA STATE LOANS, Fives.
NEW-YORK CITY LOANS Sixes.
BROOKLYN CITY WATER LOAN,
Coupon Bonds, Sixes.
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
5% and 6 per cent.,
Due June 30, 1861.
For sale by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 38 William st.,
Merchants' Exchange.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1 upwards.
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray st.,
and No. 76 WALL ST.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE OPENED A NEW BANKING HOUSE AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, corner of MURRAY-ST.,
To which we invite the attention of our up-town friends.
The Wall-st. Office is continued as usual.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl, and
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray st.

TERRE HAUTE, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Of the TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES, are requested to call at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st. to sign the agreement for reorganization.
Dated 26th April, 1861.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner Pearl.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LAND WARRANTS FOR SALE.
ALL THE SIZES.
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 BROADWAY, corner of Murray-st.,
And No. 76 WALL-ST., corner of Pearl.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

CITY OF NEW YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 27, 1861.
PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT NO. 61 CR. P 1860.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Feb. 28, 1861.
The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, free from taxation, and the principal to be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price or rate bid for the same, and that the person who may offer to take the same is prepared to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the passing of the bill, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for an equal amount of the par value of the stock bearing interest from the date of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.—At an election for five Trustees of the fourth class, held April 10, the following were elected:
WILLIAM H. APPLETON,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
RUSSELL BASS,
HENRY I. SEAMAN,
ROBERT B. COLLINS.
The Board having determined to pay in full the Scrip of 1846-7-8-9 inclusive, have now resolved to commence the redemption of all dividends issued from 1850 to 1860 inclusive, by paying 8 per cent on presentation of certificates at their office or in next settlement of premium and 10 per cent. annually hereafter on the first Monday in March. By order of the Board
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., Corner 44th-av. and 27th-st., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 19, 1861.
NOTICE.—A SEPARATION OF THIS GENUINE from the spurious stock in this Company having been judicially made and the injunction restraining the Company from paying Dividends been removed, notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books are now opened and a Dividend of Three Dollars on a Share will be paid to the stockholders on demand
J. R. BUCKLEY, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—Treasurer's Office, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., New-York, May 1, 1861.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of thirteen (13) Directors will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, May 2, the polls to be open from 10 o'clock at noon to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Old and Preferred Stock will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 8th until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 22d inst.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer and Secretary.

SILVER HILL MINING COMPANY.—THE Third Assessment of seventy-five Cents per Share on the Capital stock of the Silver Hill Mining Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company, No. 34 2d-st., Baltimore, on or before Monday, May 6.
Neglect to meet the above payment will result in forfeiture of the stock.
JOSEPH LOUGH, Secretary.
BALTIMORE April 27, 1861.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE SECOND Dividend of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, the 6th May ensuing, to commence at 12 o'clock and close at 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on and after the 30th instant until the 7th day of May.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 18, 1861.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Great Western Railroad Company of 1859, will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Ill., on the second Thursday of May next, for the election of three directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
W. S. CORNEAU, Secty.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE TRUSTEES of the New-York Produce Exchange Company, and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company (adjoining the entrance to the Exchange Room on Broad-st.) on MONDAY, May 6, 1861. The polls will be open from 12½ P. M. to 1½ P. M. By order of the Trustees.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, corner 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, April 24, 1861.
INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after May 1, at the Treasurer's Office
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, April 26, 1861.—A Dividend of three and a Half per Cent (3½) was this day declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on or after May 1 prox. The transfer books are closed in accordance with the same. By order of the Board
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of New York are hereby notified that the Annual Election will be held at the Banking house on TUESDAY, May 14 ensuing to commence at 12 o'clock, ending at 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on the 7th May, and opened on the 15th May.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier

PARK BANK, New-York, April 16, 1861.
AN ELECTION FOR NINETEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year also for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking House Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st., on MONDAY, the 6th of May next, from 12 to 1 o'clock, by order of the Board.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Company will be held at Bowers's Hall in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of May next at 11 o'clock, A. M.
J. R. BULKLEY, President.

UNION BANK, New-York, April 23, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. has been declared by this Bank payable on the 1st day of May next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d day of May prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

BOOTS & SHOES.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS, A NEW STYLE at JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann-st. P. S.—Call and see them.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—WANTED, A stock of goods suitable for retail trade, to the amount of $12,000, to pay half real estate (very desirable) and balance in mortgage equal to cash. Address GROCERIES, Box No. 126 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST.—May be confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to this treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND those about to be married.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 169th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st. New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,284 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.

THERE IS NO MISTAKE OR DISPUTE but Dr. LANGLEY'S Root and Herb Jaundice Bitters is the very cheapest and best Spring Medicine, purifying, strengthening and cleansing the Blood, and will cure Piles, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Humors of all kinds, weakness, loss of appetite, Coughs and Colds. If you wish to feel well and look well use a bottle of these Bitters—only 25 and 37 cents large bottles. Sold by druggists.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC—Is a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor; and is never followed by griest. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WALLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and at No. 36 John-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner Canal, where Dr. WARD is consulted confidentially day or evening.

CONSULT DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST., corner Canal-st.—Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other great remedies are the unfailing reliance. Dr. WARD'S Balm Gilead cures impotence, nervous disorders, spermatorrhœa. No interruption to business by his treatment. Open till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to these sets of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. All roots and the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is trivial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the failure of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system. Sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of two stamps. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Consultation free.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of BRUNJES, LUERS & FINCH is dissolved. HERMAN H. BRUNJES and PETER BRUNJES will settle all the accounts of said firm.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY LUERS,
JACOB FINCH.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BRUNJES, OKERSHAUSEN & CO., and will continue the Steam Sugar Refining business at the same place.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
PETER BRUNJES,
HENRY J. OKERSHAUSEN,
By his attorney
ADOLPHUS F. OKERSHAUSEN.

THE FIRM OF HOFFMAN & TEN BROOK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1861.
WM. B. HOFFMAN,
JOHN TEN BROOK.
L. M. MEEKER.

The undersigned will continue the business of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, &c., on commission as heretofore, at No. 2 Hanover st.
JOHN TEN BROOK.

L. M. MEEKER having taken an office at No. 18 William st., will continue the Stock Commission business on his own account.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of McMULLEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. S. STANTON alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
New York, April 30, 1861. D. P. W. McMULLEN, JOHN S. STANTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of J. C. B. LITTLE & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation.
JACOB LITTLE,
THOMAS M. WIGHAM.
NEW YORK, May 1, 1861.

F. W. WORTH AND LOOMIS L. WHITE have this day formed a copartnership, under the title of WORTH & WHITE, for the transaction of a stock commission business. Office, No. 15 William-st.
NEW-YORK May 1, 1861

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next—dated, New-York, the 9th day of April, 1861.
LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.
ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SOS. WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN B. NEW late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix at the office of Alex. W. Bendern, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861.
FANNIE H. STOW,
mh6-lawfmW* Administratrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEONARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WM. KURTZ JR., No. 18 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated New York, the 14th day of January, 1861.
WM. KURTZ JR.,
CHARLES WILHELMS, } Executors.
ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF SOS. WELL C. BRAINARD Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 86 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.
mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York Jan. 15, 1861.
JOHN N. CHESTER.
ja15-law6mW* W. W. CHESTER } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers there of, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of March, 1861.
ANSON BAKER, Jr.,
Mh27-law6mW* CHARLES BAKER, } Executors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—IN AN old-established business, which has paid from $8,000 to $12,000 per annum for the past ten years, and will pay at least $10,000 per year in hard times. An active man, with this amount of capital, willing to devote his energies to business, will find this upon investigation a chance seldom offered. References exchanged. All communications with real name will be treated strictly confidential. Address G. ALLEN, Box 163 Times Office.

$3,000.—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON, bakery confectionery, &c., on Broadway, beautifully fitted in marble mosaic and tables, cost $9,000, doing a business of $5,000 monthly; lease for 8 years; stock and fixtures complete. Apply to C. B. BOWES & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH SOME CAPITAL or undoubted credit to take the place of a retiring partner in a highly lucrative, permanent and respectable business, which is not affected by the times. Principals only need address X. Y., Box No. 129 Times Office.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—IN A GOOD LOcation, neatly fitted up, and doing a good prescription and family trade; rent low, with long lease. Will be sold cheap for cash if applied for immediately. Address W. J., Box No. 138 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF a button manufacturing establishment, in good order. Apply to GEO. W. ABBE, Assignee, No. 102 Fulton-st.

$100 PER MONTH MADE BY ANY ONE with steel tools. For circular explaining the business, address JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

STEAMBOATS.

1861—FOR ALBANY.
Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad. Fare 25 cents.
The large and commodious steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. WM. H. MILLER, will leave steamboat pier, foot of Park-place and Robinson-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE."
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold; engine 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke, in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMS, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR FISHKILL AND NEWBURGH—Landing at Cornwall, Cold Spring, and Cozzen's Dock. On and after TUESDAY, April 9, 1861, the steamboat WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, will leave New-York from foot of Robinson st., EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Fishkill EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 6:45 A. M. FARE 50 CENTS. Commutation tickets to or from New York and return at any time during the same week will be sold at 75 cents each.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, leaves Jay-st. pier daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks and Peekskill. Returning leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at Amos and West 30th-sts.

FOR FISHKILL WITHOUT LANDING.—The steamer WILLIAM KENT, Capt. WALTER BRETT, leaves foot of Robinson-st. EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Fishkill EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7.45 P. M. FARE 50 CENTS.
WALTER BRETT & CO.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—FROM Robinson-st., daily. Steamer NORTH AMERICA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Fare, 25 cents. Steamer HERO every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Fare, 50 cents, connecting with New-York Central Railroad.
J. W. HANCOX, Agent.

FORT SCHUYLER, THROGG'S NECK.—THE steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will stop as above on her trips to Greenport and Sag Harbor, leaving James' slip, East River, for the present WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing early in May.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catherine Market-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.; leaves Norwalk MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8½ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

REMOVAL OF THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY LANDING.—On and after WEDNESDAY, May 1, the ferry boats to New-Brighton, Snug Harbor, Factoryville and Port Richmond will leave New-York from Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York, from foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., commencing WEDNESDAY, April 20.—landing at the usual landings.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT—The steamer THOMAS POWELL every afternoon from foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT.
Owing to the distracted state of the country, and in consequence of notice from the regular authorities, the Broad Companies, represented by the undersigned, will require the observance of the following rule in relation to goods destined for the States of
MISSOURI
ARKANSAS,
TENNESSEE and
KENTUCKY, and
WESTERN VIRGINIA
Each package must be distinctly marked "Not Contraband," and underneath these words the name of the shippers of the packages. The shipper's receipt, accompanying said shipments, must be marked as above.
E. S. SANFORD, President N. Y. C. Railroad
NATH'L P. TALLMADGE, President N. Y. & Erie R.
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President Pa. Central R.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, April 15, 1861. For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West and Northwest, and Southwest. Also with the Northern Railroad, for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal.
Three fast Express Trains daily.
Leave City Hall, Leave 26th-st.
7, 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. 7:20, 11:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Dover Plains and all local trains see Time Table. The Express Trains will leave Albany every Sunday morning at 9 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4:30 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:45 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 7 P. M.	7:5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. "Dunkirk Express, at 4 A. M. Mail, at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 6 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank &c. On and after April 15, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat FAMINA, for New-York, returning, the TAMENEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., for Greenport; 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip and Yaphank; 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. for Hempstead. All trains stop at Jamaica.
A. H. PALMER, Ass't Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS—To and from New-York and all stations north of and including Hudson, sold at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to and from Peekskill and stations north to Hudson, good for two days. Sold at Ticket Office only.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 6:15 and 8:40 A. M. and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The HOPATCONG and NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANIES will receive proposals for the performing by contract, all the labor connected with the forwarding business of said Companies, at Bridgeport, Conn., including the loading and unloading of freight, the waybilling of the same, the switching of the cars, the making up of the freight trains, the collecting of the freight-bills &c. Full explanations in regard to the labor to be performed, will be given by either of the undersigned. It is important that persons desirous of preparing for the contract should first make a personal examination of the premises. The Companies reserve the right of rejecting all the proposals, in case none of them should prove satisfactory. The time for receiving proposals will be closed on the 15th of June next.
CHARLES HUNT,
President of the Housatonic R. R. Co.
WM. D. BISHOP,
President of the Naugatuck R. R. Co.
BRIDGEPORT, April 24, 1861

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 13th day of May inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the heating apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating Ward School-house No. 37, in said Ward. Said apparatus must be self regulating and must provide for warming said School Building with fresh air heated by contact with hot water or steam-pipes or radiators placed in the cellar; the steam used, to be low pressure. Specifications of said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings of the Board of Education, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must be addressed "School Officers of the XIIth Ward" and must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
JAMES MACKEAN,
JOHN M. REED,
DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., } Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, May 1, at 12 o'clock, at noon, for making certain alterations and repairs on Primary School-house No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD
Chairman Board of School Officers of Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st. NEW-YORK, April 17, 1861.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 17th day of May, 1861, for the removal (unless sooner removed by the persons maintaining the same) of the crib, block, or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, N. R., said structure being beyond the exterior line defined and recommended by the Commissioners for the preservation of the Harbor of New-York and established in and by Chapter 763 of the Session Laws of 1857. For further information and terms of contract, apply at the office of the Commissioners between 10 and 3 o'clock
By order of the Board,
D. A. NASH, Clerk.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KAYS.

SHIPPING.

THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
FOR LIVERPOOL,
Is intended to leave New-York on or about
MAY 25,
PASSAGE MONEY:
First Cabin.....$190
Second Cabin, (with very superior accommodations) 73
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston sail at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. Anderson.
ASIA, Capt. K. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. J. Cook.

SCOTIA, (now building).
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 8.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 22.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 5.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 25,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, May 25, at Noon.
This steamship unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines and deck encased by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail June 22.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, MAY 14, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent steamer
ADRIATIC,
(Formerly of the Collin's line,)
JEFF. MAURY, Commander,
will leave from Pier No. 44, foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. Johns to land mails and passengers.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket from Galway to many of the cities on the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland, thus making it the most pleasant route for persons going to Europe, enabling them to see a good portion of Ireland without extra cost, avoiding the danger of channel navigation, the delay and expenses at Liverpool, and shortened sea voyage, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
EUROPEAN SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York,
Forward goods, valuables, and packages to all parts of Europe by steamers, twice every week. Responsible agencies in all the cities of Europe.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their

NEWS OF THE WAR.

[Continued from First Page.]

lay, reported that in their judgment the Legislature does not possess the power to pass such an ordinance as is prayed, and that the prayer of the said memorialists cannot therefore be granted. This was signed by Messrs. Wallis, Lang, Dennis, Briscol and Compton.

Messrs. GORDON and GOLDSBOROUGH, of the Committee on Federal Relations, offered a minority report, stating that they report unfavorable to the pr yer of said memorialists. Mr. DENNISTON moved that the minority report be substituted for the majority report. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Wallis, Gordon, Dennis, Compton, Pitts, Chaplain, Briscol, Lang and Denniston.

Mr. WALLIS said the motion presented the direct question to the House of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass any act of secession. He was in favor of immediately taking the sense of the House on the subject, and settling the public mind as to the sentiment and action of the Legislature.

Mr. GORDON said it presented only the question of the expediency of granting the prayer of the petitioners. The vote was regarded by most of the members as indicating the views of members upon the Constitutional question. The motion was rejected—13 ayes to 53 nays. Messrs. Worthington, Dennison, Chaplain, Bryan, Wooton, Jones of Prince Georges, Jacobs, Keerler, Goldsborough, Griffith, Gordon, Bernard and Mills, voting in the affirmative.

Mr. BRYAN asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused.

The majority report was then adopted without a division being called.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, April 30.

The Senate took up the Small Note bill, as amended by the House, to limit the issue to 10 per cent. of the capital, and passed it.

The bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments to 1862 was passed.

Mr. DENNIS, of Somerset, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, In the disturbed condition of the country, it is right and proper that the position of this State should be defined; and whereas, it is also right and proper that the people shall have an opportunity to exercise their right to determine what measures shall be adopted to restore its peace and prosperity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a law shall be passed authorizing the people to assemble in a Convention to consider and determine the political condition of the State, and what her duty and interests require shall be done in the present exigency.

Resolved, That such law as shall require the decision of such Convention, be submitted to the legal voters of the State for approval or rejection, and that the same shall have no legal obligation whatever unless the same shall be approved by a majority of such voters.

Resolved, That in the meantime the existing political relations of the State, as regulated by its own Government and by the Constitution of the United States, will remain as they now are.

Resolved, That, earnestly deprecating civil war, and though almost dispairing, and still hoping, that the unhappy differences now alienating one section of the country from the other, may yet be adjusted upon terms satisfactory to both, we would earnestly entreat for a cessation of hostilities, whether by States or the Federal Government, at least until after the meeting of Congress.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate received a Message from the Governor, inclosing the following communication, stating that he had written to the Chairman of the meeting referred to, disclaiming all knowledge of the matter, or having had any communication whatever with the said troops, and requesting the Senate to take such action in the premises as they may deem necessary.

WEVERTON, Frederick Co., Md., April 29.

To His Excellency:

At a meeting held in Weverton, by the citizens of Washington and Frederick Counties, the following memorial was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to your Excellency by a Committee appointed for that purpose:

Whereas, since the occupation of Harper's Ferry by the troops of Virginia, a number of soldiers have, at different times, crossed over in our State, and under pretense of obtaining arms, have disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and outraged the feelings of citizens by searching private dwellings; and, whereas, the citizens of Sandy Hook, Weaverton and vicinity, protesting against the right of troops from Virginia invading our soil for such unfriendly purposes, do hereby beseech your Excellency to adopt such measures as in your good judgment will be sufficient to prevent any repetition of similar outrages. We furthermore would especially state, that troops making search, informed us that they had obtained permission from your Excellency to search the private dwellings above stated to the extent of twenty miles in the territory of this State. We mention this in order to get a refutation of such a slanderous report, as we believe it wholly without foundation.

HENRY MORTIMER, Chairman.
ALFRED SPENCER, Secretary.

The message was referred.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE STATE OF FEELING AS REPRESENTED BY PRIVATE PARTIES.

A private letter, written by one thoroughly in the confidence of the secessionists in Maryland, has been handed us. It is dated Baltimore, April 25, and the following extracts will be of interest:

"Mr. THOMAS ROSS WINANS is elected to the Legislature, and intends to do all he can to better affairs. He and his friends 'raised the devil' to make Baltimore appear friendly to the South, and now they want to bury his Satanic Majesty again, but they cannot get him down so easily.

I wish you all to declare everywhere that Baltimore and Maryland were largely in favor of Union until a few rich men in Baltimore, whisky distillers, —— at their head, made this trouble.

On the afternoon of the riot, I told WINANS plainly that I thought —— wanted to sell his whisky South, and accused him of hiring the roughs, and inciting them to make trouble. WINANS acknowledged the imputation, and added that he wanted to sell his whisky too. Let me tell you plainly that the riot was got up by a few who were previously hired to do it, and then when the soldiers became exasperated, and shot citizens, the feeling became intense, for it was everywhere said that Northern troops had shot down our people in the streets; but the clouds of misrepresentation seem to be at last clearing up, and Union men are again declaring their sentiments. * * *

The impression here to day is that secession stock is down, but it has brought our beautiful city down with it. It cannot be denied that Mayor BROWN did all in his power to reform Baltimore, and he had accomplished much. The anxiety and excitement of the last few days have proved too much for him, and he is now sick in bed. * * *

Only a few days ago Mr. WINANS remarked to me, in the course of conversation, that if Baltimore took sides with the South property would be worth $10 where it is worth $1 now. As he is reported to own $10,000 of State bonds and $200,000 of city stock, it is easy to see why he should take the course which he has, but the results which have followed have been so different from those which he anticipated that it is said he is convinced of his error. His son TOM has not been seen on the streets much, but I know that he has been using his influence to urge on the mob to greater violence. Don't he deserve as hard a fate as that of JOHN BROWN? * * *

The streets are filled with soldiers. One of them with whom I am acquainted, told me to-day that 'one of the rich mobbers" said to him a day or two ago, "Why don't you go to Annapolis and try to stop the Seventh Regiment?" He replied, "You must be a —— fool to think that we want our head's blown off."

Tell it everywhere,—publish it in the TIMES,—that this whole trouble originated with a paid mob, and that the plans for the attack on the soldiers were laid by a few moneyed men and fire-eaters. There is talk of having a procession of Union men before the week is out, but probably no demonstration will be made until the mob spirit has subsided somewhat.

The following is an extract from a letter received in this City from a prominent business house in Baltimore. It is dated April 26:

"All of our firm are for the Union now and forever.' The writer has sailed under the protection of the United States flag twenty-four years, and he never will desert it. We regret as much as you do the occurrence of last Friday, but we are under the government of a legalized mob since that day, led on by our Chief of Police, GEO. P. KANE, and the Police Commissioners, who have destroyed the fair fame of this City and run us into debt to the amount of millions for the purpose, as they say, of defending the City, against whom? why our "fellow countrymen." There is a general suspension amongst our merchants; all communication is cut off, they are without remittances to pay their debts, therefore must succumb to the times, as they are unable to pay without their usual receipts to meet their liabilities. Within the last forty-eight hours there has been a reaction among the people, and they have been allowed to express their Union sentiments, and before long it will sweep the entire State like an avalanche, and woe to him who attempts to stop it. Those who raised the storm must quell it, we are the sufferers by it, as well as our fellow citizens." Yours truly.

A private letter dated Philadelphia, April 26, says: "You are correct about the rebels, they should be put down at once if 500,000 men are required. We have the men and money. Baltimore will be ruined as soon as the Government concentrates its troops, twenty thousand of which, will leave this State for Maryland to day, and are determined to do their duty."

RETURN HOME OF BALTIMOREANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

A large number of Baltimoreans who were driven from their homes, under mob rule, have returned to that city with their families, the Union majority being restored to power.

IMPORTANT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

REBUILDING THE RAILROAD BRIDGE.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 29.

Full preparations are being made here to put up the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. The Pennsylvania Central has loaned or presented to the Government a number of frames for iron bridges, which they have always ready to replace bridges destroyed or burnt on their road. Two hundred and fifty carpenters and other workingmen of approved skill, have been quietly concentrated at York since Saturday. They will be protected by the troops as they advance. Sills and heavy beams of timber have been forwarded. The whole of the civil engineering is under THOS. J. POWER.

Five Regiments are now lying organized at Camp Curtin, and they will probably move to-morrow on York. The intention is to guard every bridge with troops clear to Baltimore. When the troops reach that point they will attempt to pass around Baltimore and reach the Relay House, at the junction of the Washington and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. That point, should they reach it, will be held permanently.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

GOV. CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, April 30.

Gov. CURTIN'S Message on the opening of the Extra Session, speaks of the unexampled promptness and patriotism with which Pennsylvania and other loyal States have responded to the call of the President. It says that the slaughter of Northern troops in Baltimore for the pretended offence of marching at the call of the Federal Government peaceably over soil admittedly in the Union with the object of defending the common Capital, imposed new duties and responsibilities on the State and Administration. This state of things cannot be submitted to, whether Maryland may profess to be loyal to the Union or otherwise. There can be permitted no hostile soil, no obstructed thoroughfare between the States undoubtedly loyal and their National Seat of Government. There is reason to hope that the route through Baltimore may be no longer closed against the peaceable passage of our people armed in the service of the Government, but we must be fully assured of this, and uninterrupted enjoyment of the passage to the Capital by any and every route essential to the purposes of the Government must be attained peaceably, if possible, but by force of arms if necessary. The time for temporising and forbearing with this rebellion is past. On Saturday last an additional requisition was made for twenty-five regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. There have been more companies tendered than will make up the entire complement. The Governor communicates the fact that the Banks of the Commonwealth have voluntarily tendered any amount of money necessary for the common defence and general welfare of the State and nation. The loan of $500,000 is not yet exhausted, as it is impossible to have the accounts properly settled, but a much larger sum will be required. The Legislature has been convened not only to complete the reorganization of the militia laws of the State, but to give the Governor authority to pledge the faith of the Commonwealth to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for the extraordinary requirements. In order to protect the border he recommends the immediate organization of fifteen Regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. He recommends an act legalizing the authorizing of appropriations of Corporations for the families of volunteers. He also recommends the passage of a judiciary law to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts.

Only eighty-six members answered to their names in the House to-day.

In the Senate, on motion of Senator FINNEY, a resolution was passed declaring that the objects of the Special Session be confinedjto the subjects in the Governor's Message and to banks and banking.

WESTERN VIRGINIA RECEIVES AID FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, April 29.

Four intelligent gentlemen from the Western part of Virginia waited on the State Administration to-day, invoking its influence with the National Administration to procure arms to defend themselves.

They say that west of the Blue Ridge can be held if the necessary arms are given in time. They said they were indorsed by the public sentiment of that portion of Virginia. They went westward from here, and the State Administration has complied with their request.

TROOPS FOR THE WAR.

MORE TROOPS FROM NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

Dispatches from Maine, Vermont and New-Hampshire report the regiments called for as fully equipped and eagerly waiting for orders to march. The town authorities and people have made most liberal provision for the soldiers and their families. Each of these States is ready to send South four times the number of troops assigned them. The scores of the Granite State Guards, of Great Falls, to leave to-day were countermanded, greatly to their disappointment and that of thousands of New-Hampshire citizens, including bodies of Free Masons and firemen, who had gathered to cheer their departure. Orders are hourly expected for the New-England troops to move.

TROOPS FROM ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 30.

A fine company of volunteers, eighty-two in number, left to-night to join the Twenty fifth Regiment. The new company is founded on the late Burgesses Corps; eleven of whom go with them. Capt. KINGSLEY, late of the Burgesses Corps, is commander. Capt. JACK LAWLESS and several of his best men are in the ranks, his projected company having been disbanded.

THE ONANDAGA COUNTY REGIMENT.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, April 30.

The Onondaga Regiment, consisting of ten complete companies of volunteers, is now full and ready to respond to the Governor's orders. It is understood from Albany that they have been accepted, and will proceed to the Elmira rendezvous in a few days. Field officers were elected yesterday. Col. WALWORTH, of the Fifty-first Regiment, State Militia, was elected Colonel unanimously. Steps are already taken here to organize another regiment.

THE NEW-JERSEY VOLUNTEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The whole force of the New-Jersey Volunteers, 3,000 men, will leave Trenton to morrow for Washington. They will embark in twelve propellers, each armed with two guns, and go through the canal to Bordentown, and thence down the Delaware to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, and proceed to Annapolis.

PROVIDENCE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The Providence artillery company left Philadelphia, this morning, for the South.

EIGHTY-ONE THOUSAND TROOPS FROM OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, April 30.

The Ohio *State Journal* says 81,000 troops have been offered by Ohio since the issue of the President's proclamation; 31,000 have been assured that they would be accepted.

THE RHODE ISLAND MARINE ARTILLERY.

PERRYVILLE, Md., Tuesday, April 30.

Capt. TOMPKINS, and the Rhode Island Marine Artillery, have just arrived here. Six pieces, ninety horses, and 150 men, will be shipped per the *Maryland* to Annapolis and Washington, this evening.

A heavy gale, to day, blew down the St. George's Church tent.

The steamer *Lancaster* is just in, from Baltimore, with a large number of passengers.

FIRST REGIMENT FROM VERMONT.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, April 30.

The First Regiment from Vermont will be in camp at this place on Thursday next, and *en route* for Washington on Saturday next.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCOTT LEGION.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 30.

The Scott Legion Regiment was mustered into the service to-day. Its officers and many of the men were in the Mexican war.

Col. PATRICK CONROY, of the Second Regiment, has resigned, and ROBERT E. PATTERSON has been elected in his stead.

It is probable that 700 or 800 Philadelphia troops will leave to-night for the South, *via* Perryville.

FOUR REGIMENTS FROM NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, April 30.

All four of the New-Jersey Regiments are now here, and are receiving their arms and equipments. A large number of vessels are ready in the Canal, and the troops will be sent off to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Monday, April 29.

Official dispatches to the Executive represent the health of the Massachusetts regiments in service to be excellent, and that they are well clothed, provisioned and amply supplied with blankets.

The first Boston Regiment, Col. COWDIN, expects to leave at 5 P. M. to-morrow, by the New-Haven Railroad route.

The Boston Board of Trade, at a meeting this afternoon, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a due regard to the protection of our maritime commerce demands an immediate ingrease in the available naval force of the United States by the purchase by the Federal Government of ten or more first-class clipper ships and ocean steamers, to be equipped, armed and commissioned forthwith, and employed on our coast, and especially for the protection of merchant vessels from attacks of privateers or piratical crafts, and to cooperate with the blockading squadron.

They also voted to memorialize the President of the United States for speedy action. Also to confer with the New-York Chamber of Commerce and Philadelphia Board of Trade in relation to the matter.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The First Regiment will not leave to-day, but is ready and waiting orders. The Boston Volunteers, Chelsea Light Infantry, North End True Blues, and East Boston Infantry Corps, have been attached to the First Regiment.

The First Regiment of the United States Marine troops is expected to reach Boston to-morrow, and will be immediately ordered to New-York.

The brig *St Mary* was seized by the Collector to day. She had on board 500 kegs of powder.

ANOTHER REGIMENT IN BOSTON.

The Secretary of War has given authority to WILDER DWIGHT and GEORGE L ANDREWS, who have just left Washington, to raise a regiment in Boston for the war. This regiment is to be one of the 25 just called for. It will be under the command of Major GORDON, a West Point officer, who served during the Mexican war. And it is to be thoroughly equipped and organized, a large fund having been subscribed by leading Boston gentlemen for that purpose.

MOVEMENTS IN VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS, Tuesday, April 30.

The Vermont Regiment is to rendezvous at Burlington the present week. It is officered as follows: Capt. J. W. PHELPS, late of the United States Army, Colonel; PETER T. WASHBURN, of Woodstock, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. STEVENS, of St. Albans, Adjutant; Col. WORTHEN, of Bradford, Major.

The Vermont Bank have tendered Gov. FAIRBANKS $300,000 for war purposes.

MOVEMENTS IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, April 29.

The bill appropriating $500,000 for arming the State passed both Houses to-day.

Indiana's quota, six regiments, are now fully organized, and four regiments it is understood, will march soon. Six more regiments will be mustered into the service of the State.

MOVEMENTS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 29.

Seventy-one thousand volunteers have offered their services to Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, to fill the 13 regiments required.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

GOV. OLDEN'S MESSAGE.

TRENTON, Tuesday, April 30.

The extra session of the Legislature convened, to-day, at 12 o'clock. All the Senators were present, but seven members of the House were absent.

The Governor's message was received and read. He recommends a loan of $2,000,000 at seven per cent., and a State tax of $100,000; also the repair of the State arms, the purchase of ten thousand stand of arms field-pieces and munitions. He also recommends the raising of four regiments for State service, to be held subject to the call of the General Government; also provision for the defence of the southern part of the State, by fortified posts or an entrenched camp. The message is an able and eloquent document, and was received with loud applause from the members and spectators.

The Legislature is commencing business, and the necessary bills will be passed without delay.

CANADA PAPERS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 30.

The *Globe* of to-day, in a long and able article on American affairs, says that the North by their impatience with reference to President LINCOLN's policy, ignore the stupendous and delicate task he has before him, and will drive the country to anarchy and chaos.

It advocates strengthening Mr. LINCOLN's hands, and to abstain from perplexing his councils.

The *Leader*, the Government organ, fears that Canada may become involved, and advocates an armed neutrality, and suggests that the Canadian Government represent to the Imperial authorities the expediency of sending six or eight regiments of the line for the protection of the frontier.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH.

The United States transport *Parkersburgh*, Capt. STANDARD, returned to this port yesterday from Annapolis, where she landed the Twenty-fifth (Albany) Regiment, on the morning of the 23d, all well and in fine spirits. The *Marion* also arrived this morning having in tow the United States brig *Perry*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

To-day the new flag-ship of the Home fleet, the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, will be put formally in commission at the Navy-yard, Charlestown. She is about to commence one of the most important cruises ever made by an American man-of-war. The Commander-in-Chief of the squadron, Flag-officer STRINGHAM, is at present in Boston, waiting orders to sail. He is a native of New-York, and entered the Navy in 1809. He is credited with thirty-six years' active service, of which over twenty-one were spent at sea. The other officers of the ship have also been selected on account of their efficiency.

Yesterday being mustering-day on Governor's Island, the entire garrison, consisting of over 500 soldiers, was under arms, and underwent a thorough general inspection, at the hands of Maj. HEINTZELMAN. The troops were marched, countermarched and put through the tactics in good style. They are all ready, provided with ambulance and provisions, for a campaign. "Grub," however, is being economized, as it is never "wise to waste in war."

The United States brig-of-war *Perry*, which was put in commission at this port, a few days ago, and subsequently left for Annapolis, Md., returned yesterday, and came up to the Navy-yard. Her officers are: Commander GLASSON, Lieuts. MCDERMOTT, WHITING, BOWERS; Dr. GRAYON. They are to be detached, and replaced by others. The *Perry's* next destination will be the rendezvous of the blockade fleet.

The steamer *Huntsville* came over again to the Navy-yard, yesterday, having coaled in New-York. She will be manned from the *North Carolina*, and armed by the Ordnance Department, previous to her departure. Mr. ASPINWALL's exertions in assisting to fit out these vessels are worthy of all praise. Every day the Navy-yard turns a chartered craft into a gunboat. There are nearly 1,500 men now on the roll.

A recruiting office for the Navy has been opened in New-Bedford, Mass., to afford the trained whalemen an opportunity to serve their country. Sailors booked there by Capt. ADAMS, will be sent on to join the several receiving ships at the Navy-yard. The fact that, although there are over 9,500 men in the Navy now, recruiting continues, would seem to confirm the rumor that 18,000 will be the stipulated force of our naval marine, instead of 8,000.

The United States frigate *Santee*, and the corvettes *Dale* and *Marion*, now at Portsmouth, N. H., are to be fitted out for sea, with all possible dispatch. The *Santee* was commenced over twenty years ago, and launched in 1855; but has never yet been to sea. She is 1,726 tons burthen, and carries 50 guns. The *Dale* and *Marion* are not fit for fighting. They both served last on the Coast of Africa.

At Philadelphia, the *Jamestown*, *St. Lawrence*, and several steamtugs are rapidly preparing for sea.

The opening of the Naval rendezvous seems to have taken away all the candidates for enlistment from the Army. Recruiting in this City was dull yesterday. Army, none; Navy, Cherry-street, 40.

Two tow-boats, the *Resolute* and *Release*, came up to the Navy-yard yesterday, and were chartered by the Government.

A detachment of United States troops arrived here from Boston yesterday, and were sent over to Governor's Island.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, April 30.

Commodore THOMAS F. CRAVEN has arrived here to recruit for the Naval service. Our first regiment of militia has been quartered some days in this city and awaits marching orders.

FORT PICKENS NOT TO BE ATTACKED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 30.

The junior editor of the Memphis *Avalanche*, just from Mobile, says it is not the intention of the Confederate forces to attack Fort Pickens at present, unless provoked by aggressive movements on the part of the garrison.

The Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser* makes about the same statement.

A special dispatch to the *Journal* says, the County Court of Lafayette County has appropriated $30,000 to arm the county, conditioned upon the Legislature legalizing the act.

Col. ALVORD, agent of the Overland Mail route, has made arrangements to start a daily stage, or more if necessary, from St. Joseph, the mails leaving St. Louis taking the North Missouri and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads to the latter point. This arrangement is predicated, however, on the fact that Missouri don't secede.

AFFAIRS AT FORT MADISON.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday Night.

I have this moment returned from Fort Madison. A rumor prevails there that armed men have been seen in the neighborhood by some of the Sixth New-York Regiment. Two armed vessels have been placed in the Severn River, to prevent boats or troops passing that way. The hills back of the Fort will be taken possession of to-night, and 200 more men sent over.

M.

EVENTS IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

DETENTION OF VESSELS—SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER UNCLE BEN—CAPTURE OF THE FORT—DESTRUCTION OF THE LAND-MARKS, BUOYS AND HARBOR RANGES, AND EXTINGUISHMENT OF COASTLIGHTS.

The schooner *S. B. Bailey*, Capt. ROBINS, and several other vessels arrived yesterday from Wilmington, N. C., which port they left on the 25th. The Secessionists had entire control of the place, and were carrying things with a high hand. Nineteen vessels lay at anchor at Smithville, all loaded and outward bound, except two which had cargoes of rice, and were towed back to be discharged: the rice was retained on account of scarcity of provisions. There was not over 20 days' provisions in the town for the regular inhabitants, yet troops were hourly arriving from the South and the interior.

The "Frying Pan" shoal light-ship was taken away from her moorings about the 20th, and carried to Smithville. "Bald Head," "Federal Point" and "Oak Island" lights have been extinguished, and the ranges of ship-channel at Cape Fear destroyed, and the hulk of an old vessel has been sunk in New Inlet to obstruct the channel and prevent vessels coming in. Col. WHITING issued an order that no vessel should leave the port without a permit. Some of the vessels ostained "permits," (the owners of the cargoes interceding,) and they were allowed to leave *after sending the permit to the Fort*. These were detained four or five days. The object of this detention was understood to be to prevent the vessels bound North from reporting the seizure and garrisoning of the Fort.

On the 16th, a party of 45 armed men, and a number of citizens went down in the old ferry-boat and "captured the fort." There was one old man in it, who has been the keeper for several years. He was ordered out, and the flag of the Confederate States was hoisted over the fort. The fortification is a simple earthwork structure, with guns planted *en barbette*. It commands the channel, being situated on the east end of Oak Island, and vessels entering have to pass within about 300 yards. A very heavy gun had been brought from Charleston.

None but secession flags have been flying in Wilmington since the 17th of April. The vessels there will probably be allowed to leave as soon as they think they are safe from attack. They all have cargoes of naval stores, except four or five which are bound to the West Indies with lumber.

The steamer *Uncle Ben*, of New-York, went into New Inlet on the 19th to obtain fuel. As soon as she reached the dock, she was seized by the mob, and the officers and crew were taken into custody and locked up. At last accounts they were in prison. The steamer was immediately employed in the transport of troops and provisions. The Secession flag was hoisted on board, and the words "Uncle Ben, New-York," on her stern were painted out.

The great talk at Wilmington was that JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. "Blackguard" were on their way to take Washington, and "route old ABE LINCOLN." It is no longer safe for vessels to go to any ports of North Carolina, unless they carry their "grub and powder." Besides, there being no lights, vessels are liable to get ashore.

LETTER FROM COL. CORCORAN.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ALL SAFE.

HEAD QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., ANNAPOLIS, April 27, 1861.

MAJOR BAGLEY AND CAPT. KIRKER: We are under orders to march at 8 o'clock this morning for Washington City.

We had a special order last evening which created much excitement. A report had reached Gen. BUTLER, at this station, that the baggage of the Twelfth Regiment was attacked, and, with its escort, cut off a little below the railroad depot. He then gave the Sixty-ninth the honor of going at once to the rescue, by the ordering a company to go down and retake the baggage, and overcome all opposition. On receipt of this order, almost every man in the Regiment wished to volunteer his services, but only a limited number could be taken, and in five minutes 125 rank and file were going off from here in double-quick time, amid the cheers of over 3,000 soldiers. To say the least, it was really too bad that the rumor should turn out to be unfounded. And my brave fellows were disappointed, as they met no enemy to oppose them.

Do all your own best judgment may suggest for our best interests without any specific instructions. Our voyage here, under the circumstances, was a perfect success. Poor Father MOONEY did infinite service, and was never ceasing in his labors. I earnestly hope the Most Reverend Archbishop will allow him to remain. We were terribly annoyed by some bad men who smuggled themselves on board the steamship on our departure, and who, through stealing any liquor they could find, got frenzied, and two of them jumped overboard. One was lost; the others are in the hospital here. There is no sickness among the old veterans of the Regiment. One of our poor volunteers fell through two hatchways, and is in Hospital, with good hopes of his recovery. Kind remembrance to all. Your friend,

M. CORCORAN, Colonel.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE

The Union Defence Committee announce that they have expended for aid to various Regiments $125,000; for provisions, $200,000; and for arms and equipments, $100,000—making a total of $425,000. The additional subscriptions on Monday and yesterday amounted to nearly $11,000, to which the New-York Mutual Insurance Company conributed $2,000.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE AND THE WAR.

A benefit for the families of the New-York Volunteers took place at Laura Keene's Theatre on Monday night. The receipts amounted to $310, and were duly forwarded, yesterday, to THEODORE DAMON, Esq., the Treasurer of the Union Defence Committee. The "Seven Sisters" never showed themselves to better advantage, in so good a cause.

OLD LINEN FOR BANDAGES.

The officers and surgeons of several regiments call upon the patriotic ladies of the City—and what lady is not patriotic?—through our columns, to supply old linen for bandages for the wounded soldiers in the ensuing campaign. The head-quarters of each regiment, and of almost each company, are daily advertised, and there can be no difficulty in finding the place where such contributions should be left.

THE GUNSMITH DISCHARGED.

DANIEL FISH, charged with selling guns to the South, was yesterday examined before U. S. Commissioner MORTON. Mr. FISH is an old resident, and has been long engaged in the gun business in Fulton-street. The arms furnished by him were sporting guns, and by agreement of the prosecution he was discharged, there being no evidence of wrong intention.

ANOTHER LADIES' MOVEMENT.

A meeting of the Ladies' Home Samaritan Association was held yesterday afternoon, at Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, Mrs. FRENCH in the chair, being auxiliary to the Cooper Institute meeting on Monday morning next. It was decided that the Secretary be instructed to address a note to the managers of the Central Association to cooperate with them in granting relief to the wives and families of absent soldiers.

CALL FOR SURGEONS.

The Surgical and Medical Relief Association will meet at their room, No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., to enrol a few more members to complete their camp. Application will be made for admission to Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, No. 1 Gramercy Park.

THE UNION CLUB AND MAJOR ANDERSON.

A grand dinner was given last night to Major ANDERSON, by a select party of members of the Union Club. The gallant Major was entertained in the most generous and complimentary manner by the members, and patriotic speeches and sentiments were freely interchanged.

NINTH WARD WOMEN'S UNION ASSOCIATION.

The ladies of this charitable society held a meeting this day at the residence of the President, Mrs. DECLINE, No. 31 Great Jones-street, for the purpose of cutting out and preparing flannel and other shirts for the use of the Army. They have quite a number that will soon be ready for use, and hope the public will aid their endeavors by contributions, which will be received and acknowledged by Mrs. DECLINE, No. 31 Great Jones-street.

THE SALEM ZOUAVES.

This is the appellation of a Company of Zouaves, formed in Salem, Mass., which arrived here yesterday, and who hope to get on by the first conveyance and join their comrades now at Washington. They are at present quartered in the barracks in the Park, and yesterday had their first drill, attracting an immense crowd, and challenged universal commendation by the rapidity, accuracy and precision of their movements.

MILITARY MATTERS IN BROOKLYN

DEPARTURE OF THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT AND A DETACHMENT OF THE THIRTEENTH—GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

The old Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. BENNETT, mainly composed of the best class of our German-born citizens, took their departure yesterday for the seat of war.

At 11 o'clock the last farewell was said; the Regiment formed, about 800 men, and headed by MEYERS' Band and a corps of drummers and fifers, they marched through Myrtle-avenue and Fulton-street to Fulton Ferry, where they at once embarked on board the ferry-boat *Nassau*, and were taken direct to the steamer *Star of the South*, then lying at Pier No. 36 North River. The streets through which they marched were lined with enthusiastic citizens to bid the troops God-speed, and from nearly every house waved the Stars and Stripes and those other inspiring signals—white handkerchiefs. The troops were everywhere cordially received. At the foot of Fulton-street a few brief farewells were said, and amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the populace, the troops took their departure.

Fifty seven recruits for Company G, Capt. THORNE, and a number for Capt. SPRAGUE'S Company of the Thirteenth Regiment, went with the Twenty-eighth to join their Regiment at Annapolis.

The officers of the Regiment are as follows: Col. BENNETT, (who will remain at home until he recovers from severe injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.) Lt.-Col. BURNS, commanding; Surgeon RICE Company A, Capt. BRUER, Lieuts. WAUDELT and HORN; Company B, Capt. BECKE, Lieuts. WARMUTA and HOFFMAN—(the last named has resigned;) Company C, Capt. CAMPBELL—(Lieuts. vacant;) Company D, Capt. BRONDENBURG, Lieuts. BEASLER and KRAMER; Company E, Capt. BEADLE, Lieuts. ALTANBRAND and BERGEMEN; Company F, Capt. SCHEPPER, Lieuts. WENNER and BRENELSEN; Company G, Capt. REEGER, Lieuts. BERGER and FOX; Company H, Capt. WILLS, Lieuts. DOWLING and SCHAEFFER; Company I, Capt. KIEHL, Lieuts. MARKERT and OBERNIER; Company K, Capt. WEBER, Lieuts. MORING and KINOW; Engineer Corps, Capt. VON KAMEKE. Capt. THOMAS C. CONES, of Company C, is detailed for the recruiting service.

Chaplain, Rev. Mr. ZAPF, of the Union-avenue German Lutheran Church.

The Alderman of the Sixteenth Ward states that seven companies have already been raised in his Ward, and left for the seat of war. There are several other companies now organizing there. The residents of the Sixteenth Ward are mostly Germans.

There was an interesting display of patriotism on Monday, by the young ladies of Brooklyn Heights Seminary. They unfurled a beautiful flag at their chapel, in Montague-street, where speeches were made by Dr. WEST, the principal; Professor WASHBURNE, of Harvard Law School, and Rev. Dr. STORRS.

A preliminary meeting, to make arrangements for providing for the families of volunteers, was held at the Brooklyn Institute on Monday evening, Mayor Hall presiding. $2,500 was subscribed on the spot. Committees, composed of the most wealthy and active citizens were appointed to further the objects of the meeting.

The Commission appointed by the Common Council to provide for the families of Volunteers, have appointed a Board, consisting of three residents of each Ward, to aid them in the discharge of their duties.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Col. WOOD, will take up their quarters at the Marine Barracks to day.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 59 | Sun sets..... 6 55 | Moon rises..12 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook,12 08 | Gov. Island.. 1 57 | Hell Gate... 3 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Parkersburgh, Stannard, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ships E. Z. Hodges, Cork, Zerega & Co; D. Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco; W. T. Coleman & Co.; Henry Clay, Cauldins, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; F. W. Brune, Landen, Havre, Boyd & Hincken, Asia, Trenham, St. Thomas, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Rhine, Starkey, Shediac, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Harry of the West, Cotton, Valparaiso.

Burke Brothers, Adams, Belfast, Bearse, Brown & Co; Pathfinder, Sleeper, Sligo, Snow & Burrows; William, Lord, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; E. Von Beaulin, Shilh, Bremen, Ruger Bros; M. E. Trout, Maddock, St. Pierre, Metcalf & Duncan; Rebecca, Knichen, Montevideo, John Morton.

Brig J. H. Mills, Jones, Cold Spring; Umpire, Higgins, Elizabethport; William and Mary, Guantanamo, Brett, Son & Co; West, Rogers, Fort Monroe, for orders, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Eva, Lidrick, Boston, J. W. McKee: Almira, Hart, Providence, master; M. Fister, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del.; J. W. McKee Model, Avery, Philadelphia, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence, master.

Arrived.

U. S. brig-of-war Perry, from Annapolis, in tow of U. S. Steam Transport Marion.

U. S. Steam Transport Marion, Coles, from Annapolis, having U. S. brig Perry in tow.

U. S. Steam Transport Parkersburgh, Stannard, Annapolis 36 hours.

U. S. Steam Transport Chesapeake, Crowell, from Old Point Comfort.

Steamship Hammonia, (Ham.,) Schweisen, Hamburg April 13, and Southampton 18th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and 446 passengers to Kunhardt & Co., arrived off the Battery at 9:35 A. M. April 18, in Cowes Roads, spoke Hamburg steamer Teutonia, hence. Had strong W. winds the latter part of the passage.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer S. Seymour, Wilson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Neptune's Favorite, Emmerton, Callao Feb. 5, with guano to H. A. Keily. April 27, sighted Cape Henry, and made signal for a pilot, but none appearing, stood in, and came to anchor in Lynn Haven Roads, and sailed again 28th. The Bremen bark Amaranto, arrived in Lynn Haven Roads 28th, and started next morning for Baltimore. There was no light on Cape Henry the night the N. F. lay at anchor March 12, lat. 48 S., lon. 46, spoke ship Charles D. Merwin, from Callao for New-York, April 1, lat. 10 52 S., lon. 31 08, spoke br. ship Langdale, steering S. W.; same time, spoke bark Orion, steering S. W. April 2, lat. 7 38 S., lon. 32 10, spoke bark Laura Campbell steg. S. W.

Ship Constellation, Mulliner, Liverpool 37 ds., with md